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The Bombay Gazette

No. 12,002 New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, MAY 23, 1887.

SHIPPING.

P. AND O. COMPANY.

THE 2nd Saloon Accommodation of the S. S. "SUTLEJ," leaving 24th May for MARSEILLES and LONDON, has recently been re-arranged and is now fitted with two berthed Cabins and other improvements.

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	TUESDAY.
M SUTLEJ	4194	800	A. H. Johnson	24th May
L BOKHARA	2944	500	C. R. Edwards	31st „
— ASSAM	3041	500	W. A. Wheler	7th June
L SURAT	3142	550	J. L. Parfitt	14th „
M AUSTRALIA	3664	600	R. F. Briscoe	21st „
L CLYDE	4124	800	E. M. Edmond	28th „
— NIZAM	2726	500	R. Haselwood	5th July
L BENGAL	4500	800	W. B. Andrews	12th „
ROHILLA	3500	700	W. Barratt	19th July

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through Tickets are issued including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	on or About
RAVENNA	3372	700	A. B. Daniell	27th May.
MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	10th June.
KHEDIVE	3860	600	A. C. Loggin	24th June.

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly Reduced Rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, April 25, 1887.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
„ to Marseilles „ 520, „ 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine. Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
R. RUBATTINO.	5,000	800	1st June.	20th July.
GIAVA	4,000	600	20th June.	10th Aug.*
D. BALDUINO.	5,000	800	10th July.	1st Sept.

(a) R. Rubattino.
* Singapore.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
BISAGNO	4,000	11th June.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, May 16, 1887.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

BI-MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1887.
POSEIDON	G. Doncich	4600	650	1st June.
PANDORA	A. Trobitz	3500	550	10th „
TITANIA	S. Mersa	4200	600	25th „
BERENICE	C. Sbutega	3500	550	7th July.
ORION	G. Mattiazzi	3500	550	7th August.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

From this date through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th, and BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

EXTRA STEAMER TO TRIESTE DIRECT.

The Co.'s S. S. "MELPOMENE" will be despatched on the 27th of May.

Rate of Passage by her Rs. 400.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1887.
ORION	G. Mattiazzi	3500	550	11th June.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street,
Bombay, May 17, 1887.

ANCHOR LINE.

S.S. BELGRAVIA.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT; SAILING MAY, 25th.

ATTENTION is invited to this well-known and favourite passenger steamer of 5,000 tons, sailing punctually as above. Has two and four berth cabins on deck and every comfort for first class passengers.

The refrigerating room ensures an ample supply of ice throughout the voyage.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA.

FOR MARSEILLES.

S. S. MONKSEATON, 2,899 tons, WILL SAIL on or about 24th May. Has good Accommodation for First-class Passengers.

Fare Rs. 300, exclusive of Wines, &c. Apply to Undersigned or to Captain Beazley on board.

JAMES MACKINTOSH & Co.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS
IN GUJARAT,
BEING
A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS
CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,
WITH
Appendix containing the Resolutions of Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 24th July, 1884, respectively.
Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "COMMILLA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, May 23rd 1887, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on MONDAY, 23rd May (on arrival of Outward English Mail) calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "UMBALLA," 1,908 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 25th May, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on MONDAY, the 13th June, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on SATURDAY, 4th June, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, May 21, 1887. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route* and available by—

ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMERS.

Through Bookings to London *at lowest rates*. Quotations and every information *re* Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 800 Hotels.

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N.B.—Send for Pamphlet of Conducted Tour to Australia leaving September 30.

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COMPRESSED MILK EXTRACT OR PURE SWISS MILK IN POWDER.

CONTAINS NO ADDED SUGAR.

IT is in all cases the best Substitute for Natural Cow's Milk, contains no Chemicals, and keeps for any length of time.

Prices 6 Annas per tin.

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TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA.

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THE JAVA GEMS.

THESE are prepared specially for TREACHER & Company, from the very finest selected Tobacco. In Flavour and Aroma they are far superior to the ordinary run of Cigars, and those who appreciate a good smoke should give them a trial.

They are described by an old Indian of upwards of twenty years' residence "as being the very best Cigars he had ever smoked in India."

Java Gems No. 1 per box of 100	Rs.	3-8
„ „ No. 2 „ „	„	3-4
„ „ No. 3 „ „	„	3-0

TREACHER & CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CHOICE INDIAN TEAS,

FROM THE
KOUSANIE TEA COMPANY, Limited.
A very useful home Xmas present.

THE KOUSANIE TEAS are the choicest of all Indian Teas, they are grown in the District originally selected by the Government of India for inaugurating the growth of Tea in India, and for superiority of quality have gained TWELVE MEDALS and TEN PRIZES at Exhibitions in India, England, and Paris.

	Rs.	a.
KOUSANIE MIXTURE, 1 lb. pkt. per pkt.	1	6
KOUSANIE MIXTURE, 2 „ „	2	12
KOUSANIE MIXTURE, 5 lb. catties per catty	6	12
SOUCHONG, Finest in 2 lb. pkts., per pkt.	2	12
PEKOE, Finest in 2 „ „	3	0
HYSON, YOUNG (GREEN), 1 lb. pkt.	1	10
ORANGE PEKOE, FINEST, 1 lb. pkt.	1	10
TREACHER'S OWN MIXTURE, 1 lb. pkt.	1	0
TREACHER'S OWN MIXTURE, 2 „	2	0
TREACHER'S HOUSEHOLD TEA, a small broken leaf tea, per lb.	0	10

Special Wholesale Terms to the Trade.

Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency,
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42 in. by 23 in.	Re. 1	12 each.
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Rs. 19-8, 22-8 per dozen.

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In piece containing 12 squares, Rs. 10-8.

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Esplanade Hotel, Bombay.

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MANUFACTURED by some of his old experienced workmen whose services we have engaged. A few of these celebrated Watches, in Stout 18 carat Gold Cases, Engine-turned and Plain, are now obtainable for Cash Rs. 325, or by twelve monthly instalments Rs. 30.

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GOLD MEDAL TEA.

TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGLE.

THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

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ESPLANADE ROAD.

TREACHER'S OWN BRAND.

LIGHT PILSENER BEER.

Bottled at the Brewery specially for TREACHER & Co., Ld., and highly recommended as the Best Light Beer in the Indian Market.

This Beer is supplied under the Company's usual guarantee as to quality and condition, and all those desirous of a "GENUINE LIGHT MALT LIQUOR" should give "TREACHER'S PILSENER" a trial.

Bottles, Rs. 5-12 per dozen Cash.
Half Bottles, Rs. 3-14 per dozen Cash.

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WINE MERCHANTS,
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THE VERY PERFECTION OF WHISKIES.

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GLENLIVET
WHISKY.

SOFT AND MELLOW, PURE, DELICATE AND WHOLESOME.

Rs. 22-8 Per Dozen Cash.

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"The Perfume of the day"
Per Bottle, Rs. 2.

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POMMERY AND GRENO.

WE keep in stock supplies of this best Champagne.

Per case of 1 doz. quarts	Rs. 70
Per case of 2 doz. pints	Rs. 73

LESS 5 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

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Sound, Wholesome, Rich.
Quarts, Rs. 10; Pints, Rs. 5-8; per doz.
Unsurpassed in any Market.

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From Rs. 90 to 150 per month.

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Adjoining the Victoria Terminus and Gaiety Theatre.

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Rs. 25, Rs. 30, Rs. 40,
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MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Limited, in bringing their new and varied assortment of DIAMOND & OTHER GEM RINGS more prominently before the Public, beg to intimate that the GEMS used by the Company are of the very best quality and obtained direct from the Cutters in AMSTERDAM, with whom they have recently entered into special arrangements by which rare GEMS of the highest class are received regularly, and they are enabled to offer them at cheaper rates than they have been hitherto offered to the public.

Diamond Half-Hoop	Claw-set	Rings	from Rs.	150
Diamond do.	Gipsy	Rings	„	160
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Diamond 3 do.	Gipsy	Rings	„	130
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Diamond and Ruby Rings.
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SUPPLIERS OF HIGH-CLASS TEAS TO MESSES, CLUBS, &c.
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OUR celebrated and unrivalled TEAS of the choicest quality (from Col. HAWES' and other Plantations) cannot be surpassed by any other Teas in India. We offer our unsurpassable selection of the BEST and CHEAPEST Kangra Valley Teas, possessing an exceedingly fine and delicious flavour, a real Luxury to every Tea-Drinker.

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GELLÉ FRÈRES PERFUMES

Per Bottle ...... Rs. 2
„ Case of Six „ 10

Ess. Bouquet, Frangipani, Opoponox, Wood Violet, Moss Rose, Rondeletia.

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ENTIRELY UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

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Sound and choice.
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A fine old Wine.
Per dozen, Rs. 27.

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AMONTILLADO.
Old, exquisite.
Per dozen, Rs. 35.

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NEW ORIENTAL BANK BUILDINGS,
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Light and delicate.
Per dozen, Rs. [illegible]

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SYMPATHETIC AND SEMI-GRAND.
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CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of the Buildings for Cotton Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c., for a lump sum, or on commission. Special Financial facilities afforded to approved parties.

(We have erected and successfully started several excellent-going Spinning and Weaving Mills in different parts of the country, and our Mr. Alcock has in addition been the responsible adviser throughout in the erection, starting and working of many more.)

Manufacturers of all kinds of cast and wrought iron work of the heaviest description Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Gates and Railings, Road Rollers kept in stock. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameters Cutters for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our works some of the largest and heaviest tools in India, and grands extended and improved our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufactur and erect same in any part of India.

Importers of Machinery, Agents for Linen and other Belting, the "Kerlew" Patent Oil Ga Apparatus, Baird's Sight Feed Lubricators, etc.

Sole Agents for the Celebrated Valvoline Cylinder Oil, and specially prepared Valvoline Ring Spinning Spindle Oil (a trial solicited).

Plate, Bar and Angle Iron of the largest sections, also Diamond and Silver Steel, and Engineer's Stores and Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

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Secretaries and Managers.
Works and Offices—Mazagon.

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THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, the 24th instant, on account of HER MAJESTY the QUEEN and EMPRESS OF INDIA'S BIRTHDAY and ADAR FEAST HOLIDAY.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE & Co.

ESTABLISHED 1864.

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THE S. S. "WESTBOURNE" has ARRIVED from ANTWERP and LONDON, and is DISCHARGING in the PRINCE'S DOCK.

CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Matches, Oil, Acids and other inflammable articles must be removed as they are landed, failing which, they will be exposed at Consignees' risk and subject to removal to the Combustible Shed at their expense.

Unless boats are sent alongside without delay to take delivery of packages exceeding in weight 30 cwt. they will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the Consignees.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by Steamer's Surveyor before the goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibility in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer otherwise none will be entertained.

Steamer's Surveyor will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.

The Captain will not be responsible for any debts contracted by his Officers or Crew.

BEYTS, CRAIG & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 21st May 1887.

FOR SALE!
THE OLD NINE-ELMS
PORTLAND CEMENT.

GUARANTEED Tensile Strength about 540lbs. square inch. Crushing Strength about 1,816 per square inch, in casks of 400 lbs. gross.

WARDEN & Co.,
Meadows Street, Fort.

MINTON'S TILES,
PLAIN AND ENCAUSTIC,
FOR PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND DWELLINGS,
As laid by us in
Numerous Churches, Banks, and Dwellings in every part of the country.

Glazed and Enamelled Tiles for Mantels, Hearths, Wainscotting, etc., and for Exterior Decoration.

WARDEN AND Co.,
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BASEL GERMAN MISSION MANGALORE TILES have the approval of the Government and all leading Engineers for their Durability, Elegance, and Cheapness. Any roof covered with these Tiles is Cool and Waterproof. Being made by trained Europeans, their Excellence is unimpeachable.

Tiles sent DIRECT from the Factory to any Seaport Town at favourable rate for freights, &c.

WARDEN & Co.,
Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency.
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DEWAN LACHMAN DAS,
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WITH
An elaborate notice of the late DEWAN JOWLA SAHAY.
BY
J. N. GHOSE.
(The Preface is proposed to be written by an Oriental *Savant.*)

To be had of Messrs. NEWMAN & Co., CALCUTTA.
London Agents:—TRUBNER & Co., Ludgate Hill.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
PERMANENT BARRACKS, COLABA.

TENDERS are invited for the construction (above plinth), of two new SINGLE STOREY BLOCKS of BARRACKS on the North and South Flanks of existing R. A. Barracks at Colaba, under the following sub-heads:—

I.—Masonry, &c.
II.—Doors and Windows.
III.—Roofing.

2. Bills of quantities, specifications, conditions of contract and forms of Tenders can be had on payment of Rs. 7, and all necessary information obtained on application at the Bombay Defences Office, Fort, during Office hours.

3. Tenders, which should be sealed, will be received by the undersigned up to Noon on the 10th June 1887, when they will be opened.

4. The amount of earnest-money required to accompany the Tender is Rs. 1,000, and the amount of deposit required in the case of the accepted Tender is 5 per cent. on the tendered amount.

5. The acceptance of the Tender rests with the Government of Bombay.

6. Authority is reserved to reject any or all of the Tenders received.

E. C. SPILSBURY, Captain, R.E.,
Acting Executive Engineer, B. D.
Bombay Defences Office, Fort, Bombay, 20th May 1887.

J. NEUBERG,
5, Meadow Street.

REAL MANILLA
CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
"Cavite" Brand,
Extra fine quality and size,
The finest production of the Manillas and Choicest Importation of the Season,
Carefully selected by Mr. Neuberg's special Agent at
MANILLA.
"PRIMA, PRIMA QUALITE"

No. 2 CIGARS,
"Cavites."
Rs. 60 per 1,000.
Per Box of 100, Rs. 6-8.

No. 2 CHEROOTS,
"Cavites."
Rs. 60 per 1,000.
Per Box of 100, Rs. 6-8.

No. 3 CIGARS,
"Cavites."
Rs. 40 per 1,000.
Per Box of 200, Rs. 9.

FLOR DE JAVA CIGARS.
(The only original)
SPECIALLY RECOMMENDED.
MILD, MELLOW AND FREE.
Improved Shape, Splendid Condition.

		Per 1,000	Per box of 100
FLOR DE JAVA,	"COQUETAS"	Rs. 30	Rs. 3 8
Do.	"TRABUCOS"	" 35	" 4 0
Do.	"ROYALS"	" 40	" 4 8

Please note, the above are not to be confounded with so called Java Cigars obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL "Flor De Javas."

Samples forwarded on Application.

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

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NEW NOVELTIES!! NEW NOVELTIES!!
CHIMER TIME.

CHIMING the whole day and night and showing your Precious Time, pleasing your Baby and Children.

VERY CHEAP.
NEVER SEEN BEFORE.
COME AND SEE FOR ONCE.
D. R. PUNDOLE,
Church Gate Street,
Opposite Cash Bazaar.

FAIRBANK'S
STANDARD SCALES
IN STOCK.

Portable Platform Scales of all descriptions and sizes.
Cotton Weigher's Beams
Grocers' and Counter Scales
Union or Family Scales and Letter Balances, &c.
Sole Agents for Western India:
PUNNETT & Co., Bombay.
Sub-Agents: M. M. MODY & Co., Ld.,
Apollo Street, Fort.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, Limited.

NOTICE TO CONTRIBUTORS.

A FIRST INTERIM BONUS of 20 (Twenty) per cent. upon contributions for the year 1886 has been declared. Warrants may be had on application to the undersigned.

GADDUM BYTHELL & Co.,
Agents, Canton Insurance Office, Limited.
7 and 9, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 23rd May 1887.

MRS. RADHABAI ATMARAM SAGOON,
Bookseller, 135, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs.	a.
The Year-Book of Treatment for 1886	3	0
Mr. Bride's Diseases of the Larynx	4	1
" Guide to the Study of Ear Diseases.	4	
Flint's Treatise on the Principles and Practice of Medicine	15	4
Gray's Anatomy 1887	20	4
Meig's and Pepper's Diseases of Children	16	4
Parvin's Science and Art of Obstetrics	11	4
Landois and Stirling's Text Book of Human Physiology, 2 vols., 1886	24	0
Murchison's Diseases of the Liver	14	0
Lusk's Science and Art of Midwifery, 1887	10	4
Hart and Barbour's Manual of Gynecology, 1886	14	0
Burnett's Treatise on the Ear	10	4
Roosa's " "	15	10
Juler's Ophthalmic Science and Practice	10	4
Druitt's Surgeon's Vade-Mecum	9	0
Birch's Management of Children in India	6	0
Seation's Manual of Marine Engineering	10	4
Examination Papers for Extra First-Class Engineers with Remarks on the Slide Valve and on the Triple Expansion Engine by Thorn, with 43 Diagrams and 12 large Plates	3	0
Ivatt's Railway Management at Stations	5	0
Proctor's Text-book of Tanning	5	12
Watt's The Art of Leather Manufacture	7	0
——— The Art of Soap-making	5	0
Goodeve's Principles of Mechanics	3	8
Carpenter's Manufacture of Soap and Candles, Lubricants and Glycerine	6	4
Spretson's Treatise on Casting and Founding	10	4
Brtten's Watch and Clockmaker's Handbook,		0
Dictionary and Guide	3	0
Richmond's Grammar of Lithography	3	0
———Colour and Colour-Printing	3	0
Wilson's Stereotyping and Electrotyping	3	0
Rutley's the Study of Rocks	2	8
Banerman's Systematic Mineralogy	3	6
——— Discriptive Mineralogy	3	6
Reed's Engineer's Log-book	0	14
Reyniold's Engineman's Pocket Companion	2	0
Marion's Practical Guide to Photography	1	8
Templeton's Workshop Companion (Modernised,	3	8
Marsden's Cotton Spinning	3	12
Powell on Glass-making	2	0
Benedikt's Chemistry of the Coal-tar Colours.	3	0
Adams' Notes in Mechanical Engineering	1	8
The Statesman's Year-book for 1887	6	0
Hazell's Annual Cyclopædia, 1887	2	4
Strange's the Bible is it the Word of God	4	8
Aristotle's Politics translated by Jowett 2 Vols	12	0
ker's Eight Years in Ceylon	3	8
Do. The Rifle and Hound in Ceylon	3	8
English Impressions, gathered in connection with the Indian Delegation to England during the General Election of 1885 by N. G. Chandavarkar	8	0

RAMCHANDRA GOVIND,
Manager.
Bombay, 21st May 1887.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

BONA FIDE SALE.

SALE of stock-in-trade, jewellery, fancy goods, stationery, mechanical toys, shop furniture, &c.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 23rd inst., at 1-30 p.m Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sel by Public Auction at No. 2, Church Gate Street Fort, by order of trustees to the estate of Mr Zainoolbhoy Ahmedbhoy Hora, lately carried on business as merchant under the name of Messrs. Steward and Co., consisting of jewellery, fancy goods, stationery, Morocco leather goods, ladies' fans, harmonium, ladies' companions, centre and side show cases, sliding door cupboards, self-acting fountain, fish aquariums, I. R matting, &c., &c.

The sale will resume from No. (1,012.)

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, May 23, 1887.

NOTIFICATION.

HOLDERS of LAND in the CITY of BOMBAY are informed that their GROUND RENT BILLS for the year 1886-87 have become due and they are requested TO PAY the same at once into the Office of the Collector of Bombay, New Secretariat Building, failing which their Ground Rent will be recovered, under section 13 of Bombay Act II of 1876, by attachment and sale of their properties.

J. H. GRANT
Collector of Bombay.
Bombay, Collector's Office, May 4, 1887.

NOW READY.
CAVALRY SWARMS,
BY
LIEUT.-COLONEL G. C. HOGG,
Commandant, Poona Horse.
To be had at THACKER & Co, Ld.
Price Rs. 2.

CHINESE AND JAPANESE WORKS OF ART.

UNDERSIGNED desire the attention of the Nobility and Gentry of Bombay and Mofussils to his unsurpassed collection of Chinese and Japanese Curiosities admirably suited for use and for Wedding and Birthday Presents at Home and in India. Consisting of:—

Best Japanese Porcelain, Satsuma, Kanga Ware &c., &c.

Best Tanjore Ware, Japanese Copper Enamelled and Bronze Ware.

Fine Bamboo and Beads Chicks (Flower and Bird Pattern) very few.

Also Best Ivory and Mother-o'pearl worked Blackwood Cabinets and Panels of all sizes and many other things too numerous to detail.

EBRAHIM ADAMALLY,
Nos. 44 and 46, Meadow Street, Fort, China Bazar.
POONA, SECUNDERABAD, MADRAS, BANGALORE AND LAHORE.
Also Mahableswar, Ootacamund and Simla; during the season.

HISTORY
OF
THE PARSIS
INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION AND PRESENT POSITION,
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
With coloured and other illustrations.
IN TWO VOLUMES.
PUBLISHED BY
MACMILLAN & Co., LONDON,
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE BOMBAY.

Copies can be had at the
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

RS. 50 REWARD.—LOST on the 20th instant, in the vicinity of the Fort, TWO CURRENCY NOTES of Rs. 100 each. Apply BEYTS, CRAIG & Co.

WANTED, A COPYING CLERK, able to assist in making up accounts, good and quick handwriting indispensable. State salary. "W. T.," care of this paper.

FERNS.—One hundred and fifty varieties SINGLE PLANTS or in duplicate, the largest Stock in India to select from. T. BROMLEY, Importer of Plants, Mahim, Bombay.

MORTON MAJU & Co.'s TEA EMPORIUM.—Our Pure and Unadulterated Kangra Valley Teas are from COL. HAWES and HOLTA ESTATES, two of the Best and most Well-known Tea Gardens in India. 22, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

BASS' BEER, L. G. A., bottled for the Co-operative Stores, Fort, Bombay, guaranteed in prime condition, Qts. Rs. 4-8, Pts. Rs. 3, per dozen. W. J. ESSAI.

BASS' BEER, bottled for the Co-operative Stores, Light Gravity Ale, Qts. Rs. 4-8, Pts. Rs. 3, per dozen, in sound condition. W. J. ESSAI.

MANGOES, the finest quality of Bombay Alfonsos and Raspberry, Rs. 2 to Rs. 5 per dozen.—CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Limited. W. J. ESSAI.

MANGOES, packed and despatched to the Mofussil, Alfonsos (Apoos) or Raspberry (Piree)—CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Limited. W. J. ESSAI.

WANTED.—A Respectable European NURSE, to take a charge of a Young Child. Address "L," care of KING, KING and Co., Church Lane.

DOGS FOR SALE.—Pair of English Mastiffs, Retrievers, Bull Dog, Black and Tan. Also Maltese Terriers. Apply to A. GOLDSTEIN, Coffee-House, Prince's Dock Gate.

LESSONS given in the Theory and Calculations of CARDING, SPINNING and WEAVING to Apprentices and others connected with Cotton Mills. Apply "A," care of this Office.

P. CASSANELLO & Co.—Chiante, Barbera, Crignolino, at Re. 1 per bottle; Amarena, Malvasia, Moscato, at Rs. 2 per bottle; Marsala, Vermouth, Re. 1 per bottle.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.'S SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES are only those that are manufactured and made by the Singer Manufacturing Co.; (formerly J. M. Singer and Co.) They can be had for cash or on hire. Price lists post free. 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

SNUFFS.—Prince's Mixture, Morton's Mixture, Real Macouba, exquisitely aromatic. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

WALKING STICKS.—A choice selection of mounted sterling silver, and unmounted, cinnamon, orange, oak, ash, cherry, vines, olives, &c., from Re. 1.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.

BOILERS.—3 New Vertical Steam Boilers for Sale. Apply OWEN and OKELL, Marine Street.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

LANOWLIE HOTEL.—For the Accommodation of Ladies and Gentlemen. Vacant Rooms can be applied for by wire.—A. MERWANJEE.

GARDEN PUMPS, Lawn Mowers, Continental Seeds and Garden Tools in great variety—PALEKAR and Co., Bombay.

ARTIFICIAL EYES, for Natives and Europeans, carefully fitted and matched. MARCKS and Co., Ld., Opticians, Bombay.

WANTED,—A 14 feet LATHE. Apply at the COLABA LAND and MILL Co., Ld., Victoria Bunder, Colaba.

WANTED, a good size PONY GALLOWAY. Must be perfectly quiet in harness and good paces. Address C. STEPHENS and SONS, Girgaum.

FOR SALE.—A Patent, Portable, Annular FURNACE, by Fletcher, with One Dozen Crucibles. Apply WALSH, LOVETT and Co., 18, Esplanade Road.

TEMPLE BAR, BOMBAY, Breakfasts, Tiffins and Dinners. Steak or Chop, 8 annas. Finest Billiard Saloon in India. TOM SAYERS, Manager.

WANTED, a Dakhni Hindu GRADUATE to Superintend the Education of four young boys. For Particulars apply to Mr. M. B. KOLASKAR, care of this paper.

ONLY FEW COPIES LEFT of Guzerati Version of Col. Meadows Taylor's Tara (illustrated). Apply at *Dufter Ashkara* Press, or at the Booksellers.

PASSAGES BOOKED to ENGLAND and the CONTINENT, 1st class from Rs. 250. No commission charges. Apply to WILLIAM WATSON & Co., 28, Apollo-street, Bombay.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart-Row.

£6,500,000 STG is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year. £519,974-10-10 Stg.

ORGANS and PIANOFORTES Tuned and Repaired at Moderate Charges by B. S. RAMCHUNDER & Co., Dealers in Musical Instruments, No. 26, Kalbadevi Road.

PATENT TENT for Shooting. Double Fly, Size 8' by 6'. Height 7 ft. Weight 42 lbs. to 65 lbs. Rs. 35 to Rs. 50. For further particulars apply to Manager, MUIR MILLS Co., LD., Cawnpore.

MAIWAND COURTS-MARTIAL.—Proceedings held at Bombay for trial of MAJOR CURRIE and COL. MALCOLMSON, Annas 8; postage, 1 anna.

BOMBAY HOTEL, FORT.—Now available Large and Airy Rooms for Gentlemen and Families. Rs. 3 per diem, Especial Arrangements for Monsoon can be made at Reduced Rates for Monthly Boarders.

HORSES FOR SALE.—At Crawford's Auction this day, Monday, the 23rd instant, one pair of Iron Grey Gulf Arabs, 14·3 rising, 5 years. Trained to single and double harness, lately passed as sound, will be sold singly or pair.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1887. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WHITE WAISTCOATS, Rs. 3 each. Guaranteed Fit and Workmanship.—THE CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Tailors and Habit Makers, Church Gate Street.

ALL WOOL TWEED SUITS, Stylishly cut and well made, from Rs. 14-8 to 25. S B Coat and Trousers. Y. A. LACKA & Co., Tailors and General Outfitters, Fort, Bombay.

CHEAP SUITS! CHEAP SUITS!!—Coat and Trousers, Guaranteed all Wool, Rs. 15. Trousers per pair Rs. 7. Trial Order solicited.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow Street, Fort.

FRESH HIMALAYAN JAMS.—Delicious Apricot and Plum Jams, in 1 lb. and 2 lb. tins, at as. 8 per lb. Apply to MANAGER, Ramgurh Fruit Gardens, *via* Naini Tal.

JUST to HAND new FOOLKARIES with and without Glass, Rampore Chudders and Shawls; very unique and rich. A large and select stock to chose from. Also all kinds of Indian and Fine Art Work Jewellery. Price lists free by post.—HURJEE MULL & Co., Rampart Row and Meadow Street.

FOR SALE,—a Chestnut ARAB, good looking, 14·1, 6 years, quiet and obedient, showy and a fine stepper in saddle and harness, would make a good lady's horse. Rs. 425. A stylish, well-built, roomy VICTORIA, Movable Coach and Dickey Box, recently done up. Price for both Rs. 850, or will be sold separately. Apply to "S," care of this paper.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGH MACKAY under the *nom de plume,* OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN. Cloth bound, Rs. 2-8; postage, 4 annas.

LOCH-FYNE HERRINGS.—8 for a Rupee. Apply early—PEARSE and Co., Church Gate Street.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
A PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price Re. 1. Postage half anna.]
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S INVALID'S PORT WINE.

RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.

Price Rs. 28-8 Net per dozen Quarts.

See that our Brand is on the Cork, Capsule, and Label.

SILVER PLATE FOR PRESENTATION.

GOBLETS—
Silver, Plain or Engraved, Rs. 52 to Rs. 120.
TANKARDS AND MUGS—
Silver Engraved or Chased, Terra Cotta, Lambeth & Daulton, with Silver Mounts, Rs. 33 to Rs. 120.
SILVER SETS—
For Christening Presents in Case, Mug, Knife, Fork and Spoon, Rs. 72 to Rs. 210.
SILVER SETS—
Knife, Fork and Spoon in Case, Rs. 42 to Rs. 75.
SILVER SETS—
Fork, Spoon and Napkin Ring in Case, Rs. 62 to Rs. 65.
SILVER SETS—
Spoon, Fork, Napkin Ring, Egg Cup and Spoon, in Case, Rs. 120.
SILVER SETS—
Mustard Pot and Spoon and two Muffineers, in Case, Rs. 175 each.
SILVER SETS—
Of Tea Cup and Saucer in Case Rs. 95 each.

PRIZE CUPS—
Silver, with and without two Handles and Covers, Plain or Engraved, Rs. 200 to Rs. 400.
SALT CELLARS—
Silver, in Sets of 2, 4 and 6 in Case—Plain, Engraved or Embossed—Oak Wood with Silver Mounts, Rs. 48 to Rs. 140.
CARD CASES—
Silver, Engraved, in Case Rs. 55 to Rs. 60.
CIGAR CASES—
Silver, in Cases, Engraved or Leather with Silver Mounts, Rs. 55 to Rs. 130
CIGARETTE CASES—
Silver, Engraved or Plain, Rs. 44 to Rs. 60.
BOUQUET HOLDERS—
Silver, in very pretty Designs. Rs. 15 to Rs. 50.
SILVER SETS—
Cake-Cutters, Knife and Fork, in Case, Rs 75.
SILVER SET—
Consisting of Sardine Spoon and Fork, Butter Knife and Jam Spoon, in Case, Rs. 83 each.

BREAKFAST SETS—
Silver, Coffee Pot, Tea Pot, Sugar Basin and Milk Jug, Rs. 850 each set.
TUMBLERS—
Silver, Plain or Engraved, with or without Cover, Rs. 35 to Rs. 100.
MUFFINEERS—
Silver, sets of 2 or 3 in Case, Rs. 48 to Rs. 140.
NAPKIN RINGS—
Silver, Rs. 10 to Rs. 20 each.
CORAL & BELLS—
In Silver, a great variety, Rs. 10 to Rs. 75.
VINAIGRETTES—
Silver, Rs. 18 each.
FISH CARVERS—
In Silver, fitted in cases, Rs. 175 each
SILVER SETS—
Of 6 Tea Spoons and Sugar Tongs, in Case, Rs. 62 to Rs. 66.
SILVER SETS—
Of two Fruit Spoons and Sugar Ladle, in Case, Rs. 90.
FRUIT SPOONS—
Silver, in Case, Rs. 105 each set.
TROWELS—
Silver, for Laying Foundation Stones, Rs. 80 to Rs. 150.

We would draw the attention of Prize Committees to our superb stock of Prize and Presentation Silver Plate, suitable for RACE CUPS, RIFLE CUPS, PRIZES FOR LAWN-TENNIS, BADMINTON, PAPER CHASES, &c. &c.

DESIGNS FOR ADDRESS CASKETS, &c., to illustrate any specific idea or to carry out emblematically any particular subject, will be promptly submitted for approval, accompanied by estimates of cost.

Our large Silver Stock comprises every variety of Presentation, Ornamental, and Table Plate. We make it our especial business to obtain from the first English makers the latest and most *recherche* specimens of modern art; while the facilities afforded by the possession of a *large Manufactory* enable us to excel in our Indian-made Silver Work.

HAMILTON & Co.,
JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
March 11th, 1887.

HELMETS AND SUN HATS.

THORPE AND CO.

GENTLEMEN'S

	Rs.	A.
ELLWOOD'S PATENT DOUBLE-BODIED AIR-CHAMBER HELMET with outer BULGE, best drab felt, strongly made, a splendid protection	18	8
THE SAME MAKE as above, plain Helmet shape, without Bulge, DOUBLE-BODIED, splendid protection	18	8
ELLWOOD'S EXTRA STOUT drab felt HELMET, felt under brim, well ventilated, good strong, and lasting	10	8
ELLWOOD'S DRAB HELMENT with BULGE, extra wide brim	13	8
ELLWOOD'S DRAB "MELTON," a useful sun-hat	9	8
ELLWOOD'S DRAB "MELTON," with outer Bulge, DOUBLE-BODIED air-chamber, a splendid protection	17	8
ELLWOOD'S EXTRA STOUT white drill Shootin gHat, body of cork and felt, really good and useful	13	8
ELLWOOD'S TAN HUNTING, as above	13	8
ELLWOOD'S REGULATION HELMET, covered, finest White Drill	13	8
HAWKE'S REGULATION HELMET, covered, fine White Doeskin	20	0
TERAI HATS, Best Felt, Drab and Fawn, latest shapes	14	8

LADIES'

	Rs.	A.
CANTON Drab Felt, similar in shape to Melton, a splendid protection	8	8
ELLWOOD'S DRAB MELTCN, fine felt, with extra Wide Brim, lined Silk, and Velvet pad	12	8
ELLWOOD'S DRAB FELT HELMET, the new Shape, Well Ventilated and light lined Silk, and Velvet pad	13	8
ELLWOOD'S HELMET, covered, fine White Drill, splendid protection, lined Silk, and Velvet pad	15	8
TERAI HATS, Best Felt, Drab, Fawn, Navy B'ue, and Brown	14	8

THORPE AND CO.,
SHIRT-MAKERS, MILITARY TAILORS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

[*TWELFTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION.*]

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1887.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; WITH POSTAGE Rs. 5-4. ENGLISH PRICE—Ten Shilling

The GUIDE and DIRECTORY for the year 1887 has been carefully revised and corrected up to date. The information contained in this Guide is compressed so as to bring it within the limits of a handy volume. It is however sufficiently full and comprehensive for all practical purposes; nothing being omitted that would be likely to be of use either to the passing traveller or the permanent resident.

Great pains have been taken to ensure accuracy of the names and addresses given in the Directory.

AGENTS IN LONDON:

Messrs. GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E. C.
Messrs. TRUBNER & Co., Ludgate Hill, City.
Mr. P. S. King, Canada Buildings, King Whitehall, St.,
Messrs. W. H. SMITH and Co., Strand.

NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS, ENGINEERS AND MILLOWNERS.

WE, the Undersigned, have COMMENCED BUSINESS at the PATENT SLIP ENGINE WORKS, MAZAGON, and beg to announce that all classes of Wrought and Cast-Iron and Brass Work will be carefully executed under our own supervision. Estimate given on application.

COUPER & TOSH,
Sole Agents in India for Messrs. Marshall and Thunder's P[illegible] Automatic Spring Metalic Packing.

Rs. 50 REWARD.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Public that the ORIGINAL TITLE DEEDS of the house situate on the northern side of the Cowasjee Patel's Tank Road, Assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 140, New No. 1221, and new survey No. 7479 and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under ward No. C 6475 and 6475 A, street Nos. 14, 16, 18, 20, and 1, 2, 4, 6, 8, have been lost or misled by the late Mr. J. F. Spencer, receiver appointed in Suit No. 109 of 1880, Ramchander Wittoba vs. Venayek Juggonnath and others. Any person who may have found those Deeds or any other papers or documents or Deeds concerning the estate of the late Mr. Wittoba Ballajee and who produces them at the office of Messrs. JEFFERSON, BHAISHANKER and DINSHA, Church Gate Street, will be Rewarded in the above sum, and the public is warned hereby not to deal with the said Title Deeds in any way.—Dated 19 May 1887.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

WOODEN KEYS FOR PERMANENT WAY.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of 8 lakhs of MOULMEIN TEAKWOOD PERMANENT WAY CHAIR KEYS to be delivered at the Company's Stores Depot, Parel, at the rate and on the conditions given in specification.

Standard samples with templets or gauge can be seen and specification with form of Tender obtained at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

Tenders must be Sealed and Superscribed "Tender for Wooden Keys" and delivered at the Agent's Office, Victoria Terminus, by 1 p.m., (Gunfire) on WEDNESDAY the 1st June next, after which hour no Tender will be received.

Each Tender must be accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 500, or the Tender will not be received.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 10th May 1887.

THE undersigned begs to inform his numerous Patrons, Constituents and the Public that he has quite recently imported the following goods of the Best Quality by s. s. "Berenice." The prices are exceptionally cheap, to suit every body.

BOOTS. SHOES. BOOTS.

of D. H. POLLOK & Co., Vienna, very durable, lasting, attractive and elegantly prepared at Cheap prices. The following is the description:—

Gent's Best Calf Leather Double Sole Boots Monsoon.	Rs. 8 to 10 per pair.
Gent's Best Calf Leather Lace Boots	Rs. 6-8 to 14 per pair.
" Best Calf Leather Open Button Boots.	
" Best Calf Leather Elastic Boots.	
" Best Derby Boots, Patent Soles.	
" Best Kid & Calf Leather, Open Button Boots.	
" Best Kid & Calf Leather Lace Boots.	
" Best Patent Leather Elastic Shoes.	
" Best Patent Leather Lace Shoes.	

WATERPROOF COATS FOR MONSOON.

Gent's Mackintosh Waterproof Cloaks	Rs. 23 to 25	per each.
Gent's Black, Brown and Grey Waterproof Coats	" 15 to 18	"
Gent's Grey and Brown Cashmere Waterproof Coat	" 15	"
Gent's Olive Color Cashmere Waterproof Coats	" 18 to 20	"
Gent's Slate Color Waterproof Coats, Light in Weight	" 9 to 10	"
Gent's White Waterproof Suits, used by Railway employes	" 10 to 12	per suit
White Waterproof Sheets with Warm Lining	" 8 to 12	per each.
Steel Trunks of small and large sizes	" 10 to 16	"

ESSUBJEE ADUMJEE,
Tailor and Outfitter.
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THE Undersigned beg to inform their numerous patrons and the public, that their TAILORING BRANCH of business in the Fort will be DISCONTINUED from the 1st May 1887, and their Business House will be REMOVED to the address given hereunder, where all orders for wholesale and retail will be executed with their usual promptitude. Please note the address.

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Mixed Teas	"	0	12
Pekoe Souchong	"	0	10
Gunpowder	"	0	10
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on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

BOMBAY.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 22nd:—Elotia (s), from Liverpool; Poseidon (s), Trieste; King Arthur (s), Bussorah; Welbury (s), Aden; and Westbourne (s), London.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 22nd:—Brenda (s), for Marseilles; Culna (s), Moulmein; and Bhownagar (s), Bhownagar.

A FIRE AT SASSOON DOCK.—A fire broke out about 11 o'clock yesterday forenoon in a cotton-cleaning factory at the Sassoon Dock among a quantity of loose cotton lying about the floor. It is believed that a grit got into the cotton in the machinery and ignited it, and the fire spread to the cotton lying about the premises, causing damage to the extent of about Rs. 100.

DROWNED.—An inquest was held by the coroner on Saturday, at Baboola Tank Road, touching the death of a Hindoo lad, aged 12 years, named Keshow Gainoo, the son of a dhobie named Gainoo Sooba. Deceased, while going down the steps of the Baboola Tank to wash himself at about 6 o'clock that morning, slipped and fell into the tank and was drowned. A verdict of accidental death by drowning was recorded.

NOVELTY THEATRE.—This handsome place of amusement which we described in detail on Friday, was opened on Saturday evening in the presence of a numerous audience. Sir Frank Souter performed the inaugural ceremony, and addressed a few appropriate and humorous remarks upon the occasion. A play in Hindustani was then produced greatly to the delight of the vast assembly, the acting and mounting, scenery, properties, costumes being all that could be desired. The proprietors had every reason to be gratified at the success which attended their opening night.

FOUND DEAD.—An inquest was held by the coroner on Saturday at the morgue, touching the death of a newly-born male child that was found lying on the beach at Chowpatty covered over with sand. An open verdict was recorded.—Another inquest was held by the coroner on Saturday, at the same place, touching the death of a newly-born female child that was found lying dead in an open drain in Haines Road in an advanced state of decomposition, and an open verdict was also recorded.—Another inquest was held by the coroner on Saturday, at Khoja Street, touching the death of a Hindu, name unknown. Deceased was apparently a mendicant, about 25 or 30 years of age, and looked as if he had been ill for some time. He was found lying dead beside a house in Khoja Street at 6 o'clock that morning. He was dressed only in a dhotur. A dhotur, bundee, and blanket were lying near him, and a brass lota. In the pocket of his bundee there was found 4 annas in silver. A battakie was beaten through the town, but no one came forward to identify the body. An open verdict was recorded.

DEATH OF A BHATTIA REFORMER.—Mr. Pragjee Thackersey Mooljee, brother of Mr. Damodher Thackersey Mooljee, one of the largest mill-owners of Bombay, died on Saturday morning last, at the age of thirty-five years. Mr. Pragjee was a prominent Hindu reformer, and showed by his example that it is possible at the same time to be an author and a man of business. He was a part-proprietor of the Mooljee Jetha Cloth Market, and with his brothers, Govindjee and Damodhur Thackersey Mooljee, managed the affairs of the Hindustan, the Western, and the Indian Mills. At the same time he found time for literary pursuits, and was the author of several religious books in the vernacular, the latest being the "Pramanshastra." He was a good Sanskrit scholar, and had translated the Gita from the Mahabharata into verse. The funeral procession was very largely attended.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—On Friday last, a bill to the amount of Rs. 6,655-11-1 was entrusted to Pandoo Succaram, a peon in the Government Book Depôt, Kalbadavie, by the treasurer of the Depot to be taken to the Accountant-General's Office for payment. On the bill being presented at the Accountant-General's Office by Pandoo a cheque for the amount of Rs. 6,655-11-1 was drawn up payable to him, which he got cashed; and the amount was paid to him in currency notes. Pandoo, it appears, returned at 4 p.m. on the same day to the Depot, and told the Treasurer that he was asked to come in a day or two for the cheque, as the bill had to be corrected. At about a quarter to 11 o'clock on Friday night Pandoo was arrested on suspicion at a liquor-shop in Fanneswady with Rs. 95 in currency notes on his person, which he could not satisfactorily account for. On being taken to Inspector Lee-Smith he confessed to having cashed the cheque which was given to him at the Accountant-General's Office. Subsequently Rs. 1,000 in currency notes was found with Pandoo's mother, and Rs. 3,900 with another peon named Krishna Bhewa, belonging to the same Book Depot, who had obtained leave to go to his native country some days ago, and was to have left on Saturday morning. The balance, Rs. 1,055, is still missing, and has not been accounted for.

FATAL FALL OF A CHAWL.

ON Friday evening last, a newly-built chawl, consisting of two stories and a ground-floor situated in Cazeepoora at Duncan Road, belonging to Cajee Mahomed Dada Meya, came down with a crash. The ground-floor of the building was used as a stable. There were three persons in the stable when the building fell, one of whom, an old man named Shaik Hoosein Shaik Rajahmed, was killed on the spot, and the other two were but slightly injured.

An inquest was held by the coroner on Saturday at Duncan Road, touching the death of Shaik Hoosein Shaik Rajahmed. Shaik Ali Shaik Hoosein, the son of the deceased, a hack victoria driver, said his father was about 70 years of age. Deceased owned three victorias, but did no work. His stable was in Duncan Road. At 4-30 p.m., on Friday, the deceased and witness were in the stable, seated there, when deceased came to the door of the stable with him in front. Instantly the house fell, burying the deceased. A crowd gathered, and the police arrived when the body of the deceased was recovered in about three-quarters of an hour. Deceased's skull was crushed and the head flattened out. He was dead. The house had just been built. He always kept his victorias there. The house belongs to one Hajee Ahmed, a house proprietor. It was built by a maistri who is not in Bombay. The upper portion was stored with onions.

Hyat Meah, a groom in the service of the deceased, who lived in his stable in Duncan Road, deposed he was in his stable, and deceased was sitting in the doorway of the stable, when the house suddenly fell, burying the deceased. Witness was injured by some of the debris. The first storey of the house was stored with a large quantity of onions, which were on the floor loose. The house was built about two months ago. The wood work was old material.

Kaikusroo Pestonjee Bedwar, superintendent of roads and buildings, Northern Division, Bombay Municipality, said that about 8 p.m. on Friday, he heard that a two-storied building had fallen in Duncan Road. He went to the spot about 6 o'clock in the morning. He estimated the weight of the onions stored there at 200 maunds. He had examined the woodwork of which the house was built, and found that a portion of the woodwork was old and a portion new. There were three beams to the first storey. They were supported on posts. The middle beam of nine gave way. It appears to be an old beam; it was not decayed. It gave way because the weight of the onions was too great. The building was strong enough for a dwelling house, but not for a store. The owner sent in a building certificate plan to his office a few days ago, but it had not yet been returned to him. He should have submitted the plan before beginning the building, according to section 165 of the Municipal Act, but he did not do so.

At this stage the inquest was adjourned for further enquiry to this day.

GRAFFENBERG PILLS.

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Price—As. 10.

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They cure all forms of Malarial Disease and Fevers, and should be used to stimulate the Liver and Kidneys to healthy action. They are invaluable for Headache, Biliousness and Bowel Complaints.

ATTEMPTED MURDER.

YESTERDAY morning, between 8 and 9 o'clock, a stalwart Hindoo, of the Ghatee caste, rushed into the shop of a Marwarree money-lender, named Jugunnath Rhukma, at Bapoo Khote Street, and finding him lying on his cot, which stood a few feet away from the entrance of the shop, seized him by the neck and threw him on to the floor and a desperate struggle ensued between the two. The Ghatee, who was armed with a large sheath-knife, inflicted a severe wound across the Marwarree's throat, about four inches in length. The Marwarree raised a cry which brought the neighbours and townspeople to the scene. On seeing the Ghatee in a state of desperation, one of the crowd, named Davidas, the landlord of the house, rushed in and seized him. In the meantime the cry of murder attracted the attention of policeman No. 1,427C, doing duty in that locality. He once hastened to the place, and arrived just in time to thwart a desperate attempt made by the Ghatee to inflict a blow with the knife at Davidas by parrying the blow with his baton. Securing the knife, which was besmeared with blood, he wrenched it from the hands of the assailant, and with the assistance of others who were amongst the crowd, safely secured the Ghatee, who was found to be extremely violent, and used every effort to get himself released. The wounded man was at once removed to the J. J. Hospital, where it was found that he had also sustained cuts about his left hand, which evidently were caused during the struggle with his antagonist. The Ghatee was also slightly cut about in certain portions of his body caused by the same knife during the struggle. Owing to a heavy gold necklace the Marwarree wore at the time of the assault, the knife was prevented from penetrating more deeply. The necklace bore several cuts on it caused by the knife, a large new one, measuring about 14 or 15 inches in length and well sharpened, Inspector Nolan, in whose section the deed was committed, on the matter being communicated to him, at once repaired to the scene to make the necessary inquiries. The Ghatee on being questioned at the onset insolently refused to give up his name, place of residence or occupation. It was ascertained that he went to the shop of the Marwarree on Saturday, and asked him for the loan of Rs. 200, who declined to comply with his request, without security. The Ghatee thereupon retired promising to furnish the necessary security. Yesterday morning he went to the Marwarree's shop again and demanded a loan for the same amount, stating that his security would soon be there. After having a short conversation he left the shop of the Marwarree, but returning in a few minutes, committed the assault. The Ghatee, who was afterwards again questioned by Superintendent Crummey and Mr. Nolan, persistently refused to give up his name. He defiantly told them to be left alone and not to be troubled any further with questions, as he had not the slightest intention to give them any information regarding himself, and that the police could try and fish it out the best way they could. His demeanour in the police station at Girgaum is stated to be that of a man suffering from mental delusion.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

EXCERPTS from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 17th May 1887:—

WAREHOUSE RATES.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 28th April, recommending that Item 35 of the Warehouse table of rates, which provides that piece-goods should be charged 2 annas per bale for removing and storing charges, and 5 pies per bale per week for rent, be amended as follows:—

	Removing and storing charges.	Rent per week or portion of a week.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Item 35, piece-goods bale below 15 c. ft.	0 2 0	0 0 5
,, 35a. ,, ,, of 15 c. ft. and upwards, per c. ft.	0 0 2	0 0 ½

Read minutes of the Bunders Committee.

Resolution.—The proposed alteration is sanctioned subject to the approval of Government.

Ready letter from the Engineer, dated 7th May, requesting sanction to the purchase of an additional night-soil cart at a cost of Rs. 100.

Resolution.—Sanctioned.

MR. OLLIVANT'S SUGGESTION.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 9th May, stating that he is unable to suggest any measures that would lead to the carrying out of Mr. Ollivant's suggestion that hay-dealers should store their hay pressed, and that at a meeting with the hay dealers when the subject was discussed the following objections were made by them:—

That as hay comes from a number of small ports where presses do not exist, and where they are not likely to be provided, there is no other way of bringing it except in loose quantities.

That it would not do after landing the hay in Bombay to undertake pressing it, for the cost of transit to the presses, wastage, and cartage to depots would increase the price so much that no one would buy the pressed article if loose hay could be obtained.

That loose hay which can more readily be examined is more saleable than pressed.

Resolution.—To be recorded.

THE APOLLO BUNDER.

Read letter from the Municipal Commissioner, dated 11th May, enquiring what insanitary effects the Trustees apprehend from the placing of a roof over the proposed cabstand at Apollo Bunder, and whether they intend to refuse absolutely the use of any ground at Apollo Bunder for a cabstand, and stating that the whole object of the cabstands would be defeated if they are roofless, because they were intended to protect the horses and their drivers from sun and rain.

Resolution.—As the Trustees proposed to fill in the Wellington Basin they are not prepared to entertain the question of locating a cabstand on Apollo Bunder until a general plan showing how the land is to be occupied is finally agreed upon.

It seems to the Trustees that the free action of the sun upon the land where the horses stand as at present must be much more wholesome than if the sun's rays be warded off by a roof.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Read letter from the Port Officer, dated 9th May, submitting letters from the Superintendent, P. and O. Company, and the Dock Master, with regard to the silting up of the Prince's Dock and urging the necessity for dredging the Dock as early as possible.

Read report by the Engineer, dated 13th instant, stating that the Pholas, the new hopper dredger, will be ready in a few days for this work.

Resolution.—The Port Officer should be informed that the Pholas will be put into the Dock as speedily as possible, so that the accumulation of silt may be removed without delay.

Submitted letter from the Brigadier-General Commanding Bombay Dirtrict, dated 25th February, forwarding an extract from a report by the Surgeon-General H. M. Forces, Bombay, and the Sanitary Commissioner, and requesting that he may be informed what measures the Trustees propose to adopt to remedy the nuisance complained of.

Submitted the abovementioned extract complaining of a latrine on the Sassoon Dock premises, and of the filthy condition of the foreshore to the south of the Dock.

TRAFFIC MANAGER'S REPORT.

Submitted report by the Traffic Manager, dated 7th March.

Submitted report by the Engineer, dated 6th April.

Submitted letter to Messrs. Sassoon and Company, dated 12th April.

Submitted reply of Messrs. Sassoon and Company, dated 21st April.

Submitted estimates of cost of removing and re-erecting the latrine furnished by the Engineer.

Submitted report of the Engineer on the condition of the foreshore to the south of the Dock.

Submitted plan showing the present and the proposed site for the latrine.

The chairman having explained the case, the papers were not read.

Resolution.—The latrine at Sassoon Dock at A on plan should be removed, and a new one of 6 seats erected at C on plan, at an estimated cost of s. 443.

The question of removing the mangrove bushes should be brought up again in October.

SHED ACCOMMODATION.

Read letter from the Calcutta merchants, dated 9th May, stating that the shed accommodation at Mody Bunder is not sufficient for the trade, and requesting that a temporary shed may be erected for the shelter of their goods in the monsoon.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 10th May, recommending the erection of a temporary shed.

Read memo. by the Engineer, dated 14th May, stating that a temporary shed 150ft. by 50ft. of round teak posts, roof of same, together with bamboos and jowlees, will cost Rs. 1,200, and that the materials after the monsoon will fetch about Rs. 300.

Resolution.—The erection of as temporary shed at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,200 is anctioned.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 14th May 1887.	For week ending 14th May 1886.
Vessels piloted into harbour...	25	26
,, out of ,, ...	21	23
,, transported ...	16	19
,, attended to ...	1	3

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING PRINCE'S DOCK.

	For week ending 13th May 1887.	For week ending 13th May 1886.
Vessels entered...	14	15
,, left...	14	13
,, remaining in dock ...	17	19

THE NATIVE PRESS.

MR. PATRICK RYAN.

WE are generally opposed to the extension of service of elderly officers of Government, whose retirement is overdue. But Mr. Patrick Ryan forms an exception to this rule, and we are glad he has had two years added to his term. Considering his varied services in the past, we think Government owes him a good deal more.—*Indian Spectator.*

MALADMINISTRATION IN THE NATIVE STATES.

THERE is something rotten in the state of affairs at Jamnagar it seems, and hence so many complaints against the ruling prince of that Hindu principality. It is a sheer pity that after so many years of experience of the British administration in the neighbouring provinces, the majority of the native princes should still discover an apparent incapacity for administration in their own territories. We are not prepared to say that all the politicals at their respective *durbars* do always give the sort of advice most urgently wanted in their case; they are often an obstacle in the way of good government, but the fault does not always lie on one side only. The defects in the administration of native States have more or less to be traced to the incapacity of the princes themselves to do full justice to their responsibilities, and a want of desire on their part to utilise the best material available which can give their administration a better complexion. This is one of the greatest drawbacks in the conduct of their affairs, and so long as it continues, complaints against native States must also continue to exist. The native Chiefs have been told times without number that the only way for them to improve their administrations was the introduction of highly-educated natives in their States. The question is how many of them have fully realised the necessity of such introduction, and the services of how many educated natives have been utilised in their States. The fact of the matter is that few natives of the sort we refer to are availed of, and the result may be easily imagined. Though very late we hope native Chiefs will endeavour to improve their administrations so that their ryots may have no cause of complaint against them.—*Native Opinion.*

GROWTH OF THE TEA INDUSTRY IN INDIA.

A FEW figures illustrate the growth of this Industry. In 1876 the import was 29,500,000 lbs., in 1881 it was 45,750,000 lbs., and in 1886 it reached 76,500,000 lbs. The consumption for the corresponding years was 26,750,000 lb., 48,750,000 lbs., and 68,500,000 lbs., while during the current season ending May 31, the import will reach 78,000,000 lbs., and the consumption from 75,000,000 lbs., to 76,000,000 lbs. The feature, however, which arrests attention is the proportion of Indian and Ceylon tea taken for home consumption, which during the past four months has risen to 50 per cent. of the whole, as against 30 per cent. in 1881, and 17 per cent. in 1876. Indian tea, as a matter of fact, is slowly but surely ousting its rival and obtaining command of the market. This has not been achieved without a lowering of price to complete with the cheaper rates at which China tea sells; but the reduction has been slow, the average value of Indian tea in London being about 1s. 1½d. per lb. for the years 1882-85, while it is now estimated to be 1s. per lb. This, however, has been anticipated, and has been met by a considerable reduction of the cost of production, effected (1) by consolidation of estates; (2) by increased use of machinery; (3) by more scientific methods of cultivation and manufacture, through which finer and larger yields are secured. India, indeed, having always beaten China in quality, now competes in price, most estates laying down their crops well under 1s. per lb. in London, and some under 8d. per lb., while it is admitted that a further reduction in cost is practicable.

MOUNTED INFANTRY IN AUSTRALIA.

TROOPS of Mounted Rifles have been organised in various parts of Australia, all more or less amenable to discipline, and some well-equipped and drilled, and ready for service at a moment's notice. There could not possibly be better raw material for Mounted Infantry in any part of the world than exists in this country. The young Australian farmer or stock rider is the very *beau ideal* recruit for this service, and all he wants is discipline and drill to make him second to none in the world. He is intelligent, sufficiently well-educated, and owns as a rule a good horse. He is active, hardy, self-reliant, and a good, untiring, and fearless horseman, accustomed to hard work and rough fare; a good bushman, not afraid of hardship or fatigue, able to handle pick, shovel, or axe with any man. Besides a natural gift for finding his way through strange and wild country, used to camping out at night, and cooking his own rations, he is often a good rifle shot in the very best sense—that is, accustomed to judge distance and practise at firing, not at a stationary target at a known distance, but at wild game in the open country.

THE "YANKERIES" AND BUFFALO BILL

ONE can form a fairly good idea now of what the American Exhibition at Earl's-court will be like. Strictly speaking, it occupies two sites. First, there is a long strip running from Lillie-road to West Kensington Station; and, secondly, a triangular bit at the bifurcation of the District Railway from Earl's-court towards West Kensington on the one hand and West Brompton on the other. The former site is occupied by the main building of the American show and the pleasure-grounds; the latter will contain the "Wild West" exhibition brought over by "Buffalo Bill." There will be entrances from all three of the railway stations upon which the exhibition site abuts, and, in addition, from Lillie-road and New North-road; while a number of temporary gangways and bridges will connect the various parts of the show with the stations and with each other. The undulating character of the site and the high level of the bridges will afford many points of view which will, no doubt, be utilized for the purpose of supplying a number of picturesque *coups d'œil* over the grounds.

The main and accessory buildings are in a forward state, as indeed might be expected when one remembers that the opening day—to be graced, we hear, by the presence of the Prince of Wales—is the 9th of May. Any one inexperienced in these matters might suppose, however, that the place was not to be ready till this time next year. The interior of the main building is like a shipwright's yard, what with the piles of timber and the clatter of a thousand hammers. Outside, "navvies," gardeners, and roadmakers are at work by the hundred; the roof swarms with experts in the building of sheet-iron houses; and in various parts still more serious work is being done by engineers, masons, and bridge-builders. In a distant part of the grounds a "switch-back railway"—a sort of double-line roller coaster with successive and bewildering undulations, is being constructed; and then there are the "tower," the fountains, the band-stand, the pavilions, the galleries, the refreshment-rooms, the concert-hall, and what not. The enterior of the main building, a wide and lofty structure about 1,200 ft long, is divided *more Americano*, into avenues and streets—Washington, Fraklin, Lincoln, and Cleveland avenues, crossed by First-street, Second-street, and so on. Each end is closed by a handsome facade; the northerly one looking on to a vista of gardens and fountains, and the southerly forming the main entrance from Lillie-road.

But after all, the main interest will probably centre in the seven-acre triangle occupied by the belongings of "Buffalo Bill." Everybody knows that the proper name of this gentleman is the Honourable W. F. Cody, member of the United States Congress for the state of Nebraska. Why he prefers to be called Buffalo Bill instead of a member of the American Parliament may not be so great a mystery after last Friday's proceedings in the House of Commons. He obtained his nickname from his extraordinary skill in getting buffalo-meat for the workmen on the Union Pacific Railway. He was born on the plains; at the age of sixteen he was a "bull-wacker;" and afterwards he acted as guide and scout to no fewer than thirty-six different American generals. He holds the rank of colonel in the United States army; was elected for Nebraska in 1878; and has scalped so many Indians that all the tribes from Montana to Texas look upon him as a man and a brother. He is not at all ferocious to look at, but is as handsome as he is daring. His stud and people have all arrived, and the "Wild West" itself is rapidly being put in order for the great Brompton show. To begin with, there are the 243 Mexican ponies, all of them taken wild from the plains and branded according to the ranch on which they were tamed. Some of them, by the way, are not quite tamed even yet; so that we shall be able to see how a prairie pony can "buck." Then there are eighteen buffaloes, which are about as tame as a wild bull, twelve elk, and some donkeys. These animals live on tolerably amicable terms in a large paddock, the donkeys as a rule keeping their heads in the feeding-trough so as to hide away (ostrich-like) from the buffaloes. The "camp" consists of 290 people: Mexicans, cowboys, and members of various Indian tribes—such as the Sioux, the Cheyennes, the Arapahoes, and the Crows. These come from Dakota, Montana, and Colorado. The Mexicans are fine fellows. We were introduced to Juan Billy, who will ride a wild Texan steer called Mobile: which if a man can ride he can ride anything. He speaks English fairly well, and he was able to tell us that he liked London; but did not like getting here. The cowboys are, of course, not boys at all, their present occupation is to exercise the ponies; though one might rather suppose, from a cursory inspection, that the ponies were exercising them. They are to accomplish prodigious feats with the lasso when the real show begins.

The Indian encampment will be the attraction. It consists of score or so of tents, externally adorned according to the rank of their occupants. Here is one which belongs to a young "brave," with his headdress and shield hung on poles outside to denote his readiness for war; another belongs to a chief, and is similarly distinguished. These "noble red men" are the genuine article. They are, indeed, "honest Injins," every one of them—not like the beaded and moccasined fraud whom Mark Twain addressed at Niagara, as "Wawhoo Wang-Wang of the Whack-a-Whacks," and who replied, "An' is it mesilf, Dennis Hooligan, that ye'd be takin' for a Injin, ye drawlin,' lantern-jawed, spider-legged divil!" We lift up the strip of carpet which covers the entrance to one of the tents, and are greeted with "How! how! wolah?" ("Hallo! how are you?") We reply "How! woshtee!" ("Hallo! we are well!"); and a dusky figure rises from the floor to give us a hearty grasp of the hand. He produces from beneath his blanket a soiled and patched-up paper, from which we gather that he is none other than Blue Horse, chief of the Ogallalla band of the Sioux Indians. He has "promised," we read, "to the Great Father [the President of the United States] to be always friendly towards white men; and any one to whom he may show this paper is requested by the Government to treat him in a friendly manner, and to be careful to give him no cause to break his promise." We signify our undying resolution to respect Blue Horse's compact with civilization, and depart. Next we visit the tent of Red Shirt, chief of the Sioux. His headdress and war-shirt (by the way, it is yellow and not red) are displayed outside the door, but the chief himself is not in. We subsequently find him in another tent, enjoying a friendly game of poker. The usual salutations take place; but we intimate that we will not interrupt the game, to Red Shirt's evident satisfaction; for he his winning, if we may judge from the fact that he has half-a-sovereign on the blanket, while none of the other players has more than a shilling. They use wax matches as counters, each representing a cent. A "jack-pot" is in progress, and there is a formidable pile of wax matches in the pool. So, presuming that red men feel very much like white men in these circumstances, only more so, we take our leave as gracefully as the 2 ft. 6 in. doorway will permit.

THE PEOPLE'S PARK CATASTROPHE.

THE reports on the Local Government, inquiring into the People's Park catastrophe at Madras, having been submitted to the Governor, an order of Government has been promulgated; from which it appears that whilst the opinion that the city possessed a sufficiency of five engines there was no organisation. In this respect, reform was needed. The order further sets forth that "the circumstances of the city of Madras and of other municipal towns require stricter provisions than are necessary for the country generally. In the former, it will be advisable to provide for licensing the construction or use of all buildings, permanent or temporary, above a certain size, say, 500 square feet, used or intended for public entertainment or resort, whether admission thereto is free or on payment. In the latter, it will suffice if the new law is made to apply only to buildings for admission to which a charge is made, and to temporary constructions erected in connection with the larger festivals, ordinarily only such as attract more than 5,000 people. Power should be given to Government to approve lists of such places and occasions to be drawn up by district Magistrates, and to declare the law applicable in such cases. To meet unforseen and emergent cases not included in such lists, District Magistrates should also have power, after record of reasons, to require licenses to be taken out. Power should be taken to prescribe conditions for license, and the Police Magistracy should be authorized to stop the use of buildings which are not constructed or used in accordance with the conditions prescribed. In Madras, the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner of Police should be the licensing officers. In other municipalities this duty will be entrusted to the chairman of the Municipality, and elsewhere to the Divisional and Taluk Magistrates, with a right of appeal from an order of refusal to the District Magistrate.

In the case of Madras City, the proposed legislation should be embodied in the Police Act, and, as much of the present Act VIII. of 1867 is now obsolete, advantage will be taken of this opportunity to recast it entirely. Colonel Weldon will be requested to prepare a draft Bill, and to submit it to Government at an early date. For the rest of the Presidency, a special Act will be prepared in the Legislative Department.

AMONG THE "THOUSAND ISLANDS."

AMONG the islands on the St. Lawrence one lives upon the water. By a certain tacit understanding, every resident has a recognised right to explore every other resident's petty domain. No obtrusive notice-boards flaunt before the innocent face of heaven the anti-social and wholly uncalled-for information that trespassers will be prosecuted with the utmost rigour of the law. On the contrary, the usual formula painted on the neat little playcard beside the tiny landing-stages assumes the optative rather than the imparative mood: "Parties landing on this island are requested to kindly abstain from damaging the ferns and flowers." The fact is, all the islanders are there as summer visitors only; each possesses but a tiny realm of his own, often beautifully varied, but always readily exhausted of its native interest; and the whole charm of the spot would evaporate entirely if proprietors insisted with ingrained British churlishness upon their legal right to shut themselves in from landless humanity with the effectual protest of a high brick wall. Accordingly, everybody always lands freely, no man hindering, upon everybody else's private island; and the day is mostly passed in wandering (afload) in a delicious, aimless, listless fashion down tiny channels between islet and islet, stopping here to pick as rare wild-flower from a cliff on the side, and halting there to explore and climb some jutting rock whose peak promises a wider view over all the surrounding little archipelagoes. Many of the islands are still uninhabited, and these are the best of all for botanising purposes. It is there that you may find the Indian pipe-plant, known also by the still strangdr and truer name of corpse-weed: a beautiful drooping white flower, as pale and soft in its material as a fungus, of which our hostess said to us prettily, "When I first saw it I was half afraid to touch the uncanny thing. I thought I had found the ghost of a flower." It is, in fact, a lily-like flowering plant; a heath by family, which had adopted the habits and mode of life of a fungus, living entirely like a parasite on the decaying foliage beneath the forest trees, and has therefore lost its green leaves and assimilated in all unessential particulars to the other fungi whose ways it mimics. But I have promised not to be botanical here, so I will refrain from cataloguing all the other wonderful and lovely things to be found on these little island Edens. I will only say in passing that the scarlet columbines, the pinky-white water-lilies, the crimson baneberries, and the snowy anemones combined with the creepers, the ferns, and the club-moss to make as beautiful and varied a carpet as any I have ever beheld anywhere. Few modes of life could be more graceful or humanising than summer life in these delicious archipelagoes. Here and there to be sure, as at Thousand Island Park, a whole big island has been bought up by speculators (oddly mixed in the making with camp-meetings and other revivalist religious gatherings), and laid out as a sort of exclusive Bedford Park, where none but approved members of a particular sect may take a cottage. One such little summer village is exclusively Methodist, while another is wholly given over to serious Congregationalism. But in most parts of the group (and it must be remembered that the islands cover, roughly speaking, an area of forty miles by ten or fifteen) each house occupies a little insular kingdom of its own, where the boys and girls can swim, and fish, and play, and flirt, unmolested; where the seniors can lie in hammocks under the trees, and ruminate on politics, philosophy, and the tender affections; where callers can be espied from a far as they approach the shore; and where hospitality on a simple scale is as universals as it is unexacting. Note also, that big black bass and maskinonge still lurk among the cracks and crannies of the submerged granite, and that on many islands you can sit on the jutting end of a tiny promontory and drop your line for them, plump from the shore, into twenty feet of clear green water. One last word to the British tourist who, stirred by my natural and indigenous enthusiasm, may perhaps contemplate some day visiting and exploring the Thousand Islands. Don't for a moment suppose that the islands can be adequately seen from the deck of one of the big lake steamers that ply up and down between Montreal, Kingston and Toronto. This is the stereotyped British-tourist way of seeing them, and nothing could be flattering or more disappointing. If you take them so, I do not doubt you will come away objurgating me by all your domestic deities. The steamer sticks to one or other of the two main channels, which are wide and deep, and comparatively unencumbered by rocks or islands, it avoids the tiny minor reaches, rich in endless surprises and varying vistas which constitute the real charm and beauty of this fantastic fairylike region. No, no! to see the islands properly, you must live on one of them for several days at least, and row up and down among the lost side-channels and tangled back-waters exploring the petty bays and inlets, and occasionally losing your way altogether among the endless intricacies of that maze of water. But if you cannot afford the time to see them thus you should at least spend a day or two at Clayton or Gananoque, and take the "round trip" on the little excursion steamer, *Island Wanderer*, which threads its way in and out through the loveliest windings, of the land-locked river.—*Longman's Magazine.*

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Bhownagar, sailed yesterday for Bhownagar with a general cargo and 20 passengers on deck.

THE steamer Brenda, Captain J Merrifield, sailed on Saturday last for Marseilles, laden with a sundry cargo.

THE B and P S N Co's steamer King Arthur, 1,047 tons, brought to Bombay on Saturday last under Captain J T Cronin, a general cargo including 87 chests of opium from Busreh, having cleared that port on the 5th instant.

THE steamer West-bourne 1,227 tons, Captain R Tennington, arrived in the Bombay harbour, the day before yesterday, from London, (April 7) with a general cargo including 100 tons gunpowder, and the following passengers:—Mrs Goodfall and infant, and Mr. Opetz.

THE steamer Etolia, 2,055 tons, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning under Captain W. Gill from Liverpool, which port she left on the 23rd ultimo. She brought one cabin passenger, Mr Hamilton, and cargo of 4,075 tons of coals from that port for the G I P Ry Co. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick Nixon and Co.

THE Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer Poseidon, 2,509 tons, Captain G Donceich, arrived in Bombay on Saturday last from Trieste (May 1) with a general cargo and the following passengers. During her voyage, she spoke the s s Electra in the Red Sea. The names of the passengers are:—Messrs O Willrich; B M Panthaky, A Rudia, M M Sakiatwalla, a native gentleman and 22 deck.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Purulia, cleared on Saturday last under Captain J Robertson for the Persian Gulf and Kurachi, to sail on the arrival of the outward English Mails in Bombay. The following is the list of passengers:—Mr and Mrs S Wyatt, Master Wyatt, and a baby, Mr Ramdas, and Mrs Wheeler, for Kurrachee; Mr Syed N Effendy, and Mr Abdoola bin Ibbrahim,—for Bussorah; Mr Abdool Vah been Feed,—for Falia; and 62 deck for Persian Gulf and Karachi.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

21ST MAY, 1887.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S of Victoria..	..	......	A	F. Muir & Co.
,, Belgravia ...	...	......	B	W.&A. Graham & Co.
,, R.Rubattino	...	......	C	F. Bozzoni.
,, Lisnacrieve.	..	......	D	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, C. Cameron.	..	......	E	F. Muir & Co.
,, Cairo	...	......	F	F. Muir & Co.
,, Baghdadi ..	...	......	G	D. Sassoon &Co
,, Stella	...	......	H	W.&A. Graham & Co.
,, Florence ...	...	......	K	The Bombay Co
,, Altmore.....	...	......	K L	Ruttonji, Bomonji & Co.
,, Kerbella....	...	......	L	B. I. S. N. Co.
,, Brenda	...	......	M	C. Eduljee.
,, Niagara	...	......	N	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Anger Head	...	......	O	W.&A Graham & Co.
,, Kairos.......	...	......	P	McCulloch &Co
,, Altnacraig ..	...	......	Q	J. Mackintosh & Co.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessels.	Commander	From.
22	Etolio (s)...... Poseidon (s) .... King Arthur (s) .. Welbury (s) .... Westbourne (s) ...	Gill........... Donceich.... Cronin......... Kennedy...... Pennington..	Liverpool, April 23. Trieste, May 1. Busrah, May 5. Aden, May 14. London, April 7.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
22	Brenda (s) .... Culna (s)........... Bhownagar (s)....	Merrifield ... Wood .... Nakoda	Marseilles. Moulmein. Bhownagar.

The steamer Purulia cleared on Saturday for Persian Gulf and Karachi.

The following vessels commenced to load on Saturday last:—

Steamer Welbury, for Trieste and Venice.
,, Etolia, for Liverpool.
,, Tockwith, for Havre.
,, Gordonier, for Liverpool.
,, Venetia, for China and Australia.
,, Umballa, for Coast and Calcutta.
,, King Arthur, for Aden, Hoodeida, Jedda, &c.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 22.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Belgravia (s), 201 cwts linseed, A Blascheck and Co; 900 cwts lencet oil cakes, Glade and Co; 550 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 102 bales cotton, A S Moodlier and Co; 49 bales wool, E Sewji; 300 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co; 25 bales wool, J Khimji; 151 bales hemp, S Dadabhai; 340 bales cotton, B and A Hormarji; 302 bales cotton, D Sassoon and Co; 13 bales wool, C Mogaji; 76 bales wool, D Merwanji and Co; 48 bales wool, T Jewraj; 100 bales cotton, Ritchie Stewart and Co; 200 bales cotton, Bhimji Sewji and Co; 480 cwts myrabolums. J Dayall.

Florence (s), 171 bales cotton, A S Moodlier and Co 2,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros; 984 cwts wheat, The Bombay Co Ld; 100 bales cotton, Ritchie Stewart and Co; 100 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co; 103 bales cotton, Ewart Latham and Co; 200 bales cotton, B and A Hormarji; 31 bales cotton, Lang Moir and Co.

Latimer (s), 638 bales cotton, The Bombay Co Ld.

FOR NEW YORK.

Belgravia (s), 7 cwts ivory Arnold Cheney and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Melpomene (s), 1,500 bales cotton, Glade and Co; Gaddum Bythell and Co.

Poseidon (s), 300 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 1,000 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 100 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Star of Victoria (s), 68 cwts olibanum, B Thakardas.

Sutlej (s), 1 bale hides, Owen and Okell, 600 cwts myrabolums, H Gokaldass; 275 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 8 chests opium The P and O Co.

Bagdadi (s), 31 cwts cloves, B Gopallji.

Perim (s), 110 cwts sandalwood, J Muncherji; 150 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Rosario (s), 55 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co; 100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR HULL.

Rosario (s), 17,515 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co.

Cairo (s), 44 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co.

Kimberley (s), 7,661 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co; 6,000 cwts wheat, F Masotty and Co; 22,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros; 8,000 cwts wheat, Lyon and Co; 201 cwts linseed, and 6,000 cwts wheat, and 200 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 8,334 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan Cameron (s), 200 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

Kt Companion (s), 4,000 cwts linseed, The Bombay Co Ld.

FOR PIRAEUS.

Poseidon (s), 920 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR PATRASSO.

Poseidon (s), 330 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Melpomene (s), 1,110 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 150 bales cotton, William Bell and Co; 5 bales cotton Lang Moir and Co; 40 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

Poseidon (s), 220 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co; 430 bales cotton, The Bombay Co Ld; 1,505 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 1,100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 310 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co.

County of Salop (s), 799 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros; 550 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

Welbury (s), 550 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 220 bales cotton, Thmos H Moore and Co; 110 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Melpomene (s), 220 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 350 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co.

County of Salop (s), 700 cwts castor seed, A Blascheck and Co.

Welbury (s), 8,000 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co; 1,400 cwts wheat, E Spinner and Co; 150 bales cotton, Schroeder and Smidt.

Poseidon (s), 720 cwts linseed, A Blascheck and Co; 100 bales cotton, The Bo Co Ld; 220 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 500 cwts castor seed, Volkart Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Lamport (s), 3000 cwts gingelly seed, 1500 cwts groundnuts, and 10000 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co.

Stella (s), 61000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

Sutlej (s), 1650 cwts groundnuts, Lang Moir and Co.

Monkseaton (s), 800 cwts wheat, The Bo Co Ld, 478 cwts groundnuts, Lang Moir and Co.

FOR GENOA.

R. Rubattino (s) 650 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 5910 cwts wheat, The Bombay Co. Ld.; 200 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 2397 cwts wheat, and 1498 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros.

Altnacraig (s), 4618 cwts gingelly seed, Lang Moir and Co; 605 bales cotton, Valkart Bros.

FOR MESSINA.

R. Rubattino (s), 8,000 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co.

FOR LEGHORN.

R. Rubattino (s), 500 cwts wheat, E. Spinner and Co; 1000 cwts wheat, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

R Rubattino (s), 300 bales cotton, and 398 cwts wheat, E Spinner and Co; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 200 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 3840 cwts wheat, and 250 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR TORRE DEL-ANUNZIATA.

Kairos (s), 4720 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

New City (s), 250 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co; 3600 cwts linseed, R Vunmallee.

Tockmith (s), 10,000 cwts wheat, and 3030 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Mt. Labanon (s), 10398 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros; 1,000 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 4,000 cwts wheat, Wm Bell and Co; 500 bales cotton, 2001 cwts poppyseed, 1635 cwts ground nuts, and 2202 cwts rapeseed, A. Blascheck and Co.

Altmore (s), cwts rapeseed G Bharmall; 234 cwts, Hemp Punnet and Co,

FOR CALCUTTA.

Umballa (s), 120 bales cotton, R Luchmandas.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 23rd.

Lockhart-Mure, Lt., Bo., 2nd Durham L. I., on station leave, to Poona.
Hore, Bo., 20th B. I., on leave, from Deesa.
Cunningham, Surgn-Major, Bl. I. M. S.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 20.

Cunningham, Surgn-Major, Bl, I. M. S., to England.

MAY 21.

Turner, 2nd Lt., Bl., Devon Regt., on sick leave, to Simla.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Major F. S. HORE, Officiating Commandant, B.V.R.C.

Bombay, May 23rd, 1887.

1. Bombay Light Horse.—The following non-commissioned Officers having left Bombay are struck off the strength of the corps from the 20th instant:—Corporal R Roberts, Corporal S N Fox and Lance-Corporal E Traill.

2. The following promotion are sanctioned:—Lance-Corporal J Armstrong to be Corporal, vice Corporal R Roberts resigned; Trooper G W Moir to be Lance-Corporal, vice Lance-Corporal J Armstrong, promoted.

3. The following gentlemen having joined are posted to "A" Troop and assigned Regimental numbers as under:—No. No. 82, R M Trower, No. 83, E Von Huntleman, 84 E Edwards, No. 85, A Phillip, No. 86, G G Craig, No. 87, H Weile, No. 88, P E Cameron, No. 89, J B Dick, No. 90, J M Skinners, No. 91, F H Cook, No. 92, A H King, and No. 93, J Williams.

By Order,
(Sd.) G. W. ROUGHTON, Capt.,
Officiating Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps.

ORDERS BY H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, May 12.

THE C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

3rd Bengal Cavy—Lieut F L Moore, Cannaught Rangers, a candidate for the Beng S C, to be offg Sqdn Officer on probation, dated 24th April 1887.

14th Bengal Lancers—Surgn J H Sellick, to the offg medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgn G H Fink.

2nd Bengal Infy—Surgn J Morwood to the offg medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgeon G M Nixon.

23rd Pioneers—Surgn D W Scotland to the offg medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgn J T Evans.

24th Punjab Infy—Lieut C T A Searle, Durham L I, a candidate for the Beng S C, to be offg Wing Officer on probation, dated 26th April 1887.

29th Punjab Infy—Surgn C N Bensley to the offg medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgn G J H Bell.

1st Sikh Infy.—Lieut W C Barratt, supernumerary on the establishment 6th Punjab Infy, to be Wing Officer on probation, vice Bunny, promoted Wing Comdr.

Capt J W Hogge, Bde Major, is posted to Allahabad.

Capt O E M Davies, depy Assist Adjt Genl, is posted to the Gwalior Dist.

On vacating his appointment in the Upper Burma Field Force as Supt of Army Signalling, the services of Capt F T N Sprat, R E are replaced at the disposal of Insp Genl of Military Works, with effect from the 1st April 1887.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Capt W G Straghan, 2nd Bat Norfolk Regt, who has been selected for the Adjutancy of the 4th Battn (M H I) of the Regt, is directed to proceed to England, travelling at the public expense.

Lieut E Vansittart, 4th Sikh Infy, is granted an extension of general leave from the 1st to the 15th Octr 1886, inclusive, being an equivalent period to that during which he was employed on duty whilst on the leave granted him in G O C C, dated 13th Augt 1886, page 346.

With the sanction of Govt. the following order is confirmed:—

Presidency Dist order, No. 567, dated the 14th April 1887, appointing Capt T. H. Goldney, Wing Com, 38th Benl Infy, to officiate as Depy Assist Adjt Genl of the Dist, vice Capt Hogge, appointed Brigade Major, Allahabad.

The leave to England, on private affairs, granted to Major G R R Poole, 12th Lancers, in G O C C, dated 4th Nov 1886, page 552, is extended to the 13th Nov 1887.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to Australia and New Zealand, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

3rd Dragoon Guards—Lieut Col F M Wardrop, on private affairs, from date of availing himself of it to the 14th Sept 1887.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

7th Dragoon Guards—Capt and Paymaster C L Becher, on private affairs, from the 27th Jan to the 26th Oct 1887.

1st Batt Worcester Regt—Major E J H Spratt, for twelve months, on private affairs.

2nd Battn Royal Scots Fusilier.—Capt a ndPaymaster R. B. Crozier, for six months, on urgent private affairs.

Royal Engineers.—Lieut H G C Swayne, for fifteen months, on urgent private affairs.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Corps of Guides.—Lieut G J Younghusband, on private affairs, from the 1st May to the 31st July 1887.

Bengal Infantry.—Col H A McNair, on private affairs, to the Hills north of Deryrah and to Ootacamund, from date of availing himself of it, to the 15th October 1887.

6th Punjab Infantry.—Capt H B Urmston, on private affairs, to Simla, Murree and Kashmir, from date of availing himself of it to the 12th October 1887.

The undermentioned Medical Warrant Officers are granted leave of absence in India:—

1st grade Assist Apothecry J E Heppolette, for 120 days, from the date of availing himself of it, on medical certificate.

1st grade Asst Apoth G Gill, for 182 days, from date of availing himself of it on medical certificate.

Extra—In G O C C, dated 23rd March 1887, page 179 after the name of Private P Ward for "Scottish Rifles" read "2nd Lincolnshire Regt."

In G O C C, dated 31st March 1887, page 197, after the name of Lance Corporal J W Crofts, for "1st Battn Leinster Regt" read "2nd Battn Derbyshire Regt."

In G O C C, dated 31st March 1887, page 193, granting Lieut C J Randolph, 2nd Battn Wiltshire Regt leave to England, on urgent private affairs, for the words "for fifteen months" read "for nine months."

In G O C C, dated 14th April 1887, the name of the officer appointed to the 9th Bengal Lancers is "Lieut L Coape-Smith," and not "Lieutenant H. Coape-Smith."

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 20th May, 1887.

Means of observations at 5 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.	
Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·816
Temperature of the Air	84·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75·1
Dew Point	71·6
Relative humidity of Air	·66
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	2·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	89·5
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	79·8
General Directions of Wind*	W.S.W., W, WNW, W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	258

* From midnight to midnight.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 21.

A DECLINE of ⅛d. per oz. in Bar Silver to 43⅞d., accompanied singularly enough by an advance of ⅜ in 4½ per cent. Rupee Paper, are the only change reported in Reuter's Financial Telegrams from London of yesterday. Consols remain at 103½, and French Rentes in Paris at 108½.

WHEAT is reported partially 3d. per quarter dearer to arrive, but Seeds in London are unaltered.

The Liverpool Cotton market yesterday closed steady on the spot, with an advance of 1-16d. in Good Omra, Fine Broach and Fine Dhollera, but Americans to arrive, while reported firmer, were quoted lower by 1-32d. to 3-64d. showing that Reuter was wrong either in the tone or prices given. The day's sales were 10,000 bales, comprising 1,200 Surats which are said to be in good demand, but this must apply to ready Cotton not forward shipment, judging by the limits which are coming out here by wire. To-day's market is reported quiet at unaltered prices, sales 8,000 bales including 800 Surats. New York yesterday ready Mid-Uplands came unchanged at 11 cents. September Futures being 1 and August 2 points lower, while to-day the latter are further 1 point down.

The weekly statistics, of which we subjoin our usual comparison, exhibit no new development The continued light receipts at the American ports have brought the total for the season to date down to within 30,000 bales of last year, and it seems unlikely, now that the aggregate Crop can exceed 64,000,000 bales. The visible supply for all Europe has decreased during the week by 30,000 bales, leaving it 32,000 bales over the same date last year, and the Liverpool stock has diminished by 11,000 bales, making it 341,000 bales under the corresponding period of 1886. As against this excess supply on the spot, however, it will be observed that the quantity of American afloat is only 20,000 bales, as against 181,000 a year ago, and allowing for that and the probable light shipments both from the United States and India henceforward, we look for the Stock touching a lower point during the autumn than in 1886, when the minimum was 350,000 bales on 22nd October.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1887	1886	1885
Week's receipts	11,000	29,000	7,000
„ exports to U. K.	13,000	34,000	17,000
„ „ Continent	7,300	14,003	9,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	5,164,000	5,134,000	4,655,200
„ exports to U. K. „	2,526,000	2,126,200	2,250,800
„ „ Cont. „	1,667,000	1,635,900	1,385,400
„ Stock in the Ports	371,000	596,000	465,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 20th inst., affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :

	1887	1886	1885
Total supply of all kinds	2,441,000	2,407,620	2,286,130
„ „ Surats	671,000	459,700	330,190

For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—

Stock in Liverpool	971,000	630,070	959,190
„ London	20,000	17,000	27,000
American Afloat	20,000	181,000	58,000
East Indian „	169,000	107,000	87,000
	1,180,000	935,070	1,131,190
Price of Mid-Uplands	5 13-16d.	5½d.	5 15-16d.
„ Good Fair Dhollera	4½d.	3¾d.	4 13-16d.
Difference	1 11-16d.	1¾d.	1½d.

Locally the market for the staple is not strong from an exporter's point of view, the purchases for shipment either ready or forward continuing on a very limited scale. Sellers, however, are firm at an advance of Re. 1 per candy, which they are getting from the Mills who have bought freely probably not less than 4,000 bales. We hear of 1,000 bales Compta descriptions, at Rs. 160 to Rs. 164 ; 700 bales Indore, at Rs. 168 to Rs 170 ; 1,000 bales Dhollera and Wudwan, at Rs. 184 to Rs. 196 ; 400 bales Veravul, at Rs. 168 to Rs. 175 ; 500 bales Khamgaum, at Rs. 195 to Rs. 197 ; 200 bales Julgaum, at Rs. 190 to Rs. 195 ; and 200 bales Bengals at Rs 141 to Rs. 147 per candy. The official quotations are as follows :—

	Fine	F.G.	Good.	F.G.F.	Dely.
Bengals	160	146	142	136	25thMay
Karanja	...	...	...	194	Ready
Akola	...	205	195	...	
Sheagaum	...	205	195	...	
Khamgaum	...	207	198	...	
Julgaum	...	194	187	...	Ready
Khandesh(generally)		...	187	179	Ready
Bhownugger	217	204	196	...	
Dhollera } up c. Wudwan } pressed	217	204	196	...	
Broach (best)	236	227	...	...	Ready
Sawgd. Dharwar	...	...	205	...	
Westerns	...	...	189	...	

WHEAT.—With firmer advices from Home, and weaker freights and exchange, sellers have had a basis for further advancing their prices which they have not been slow to avail of. They have shown increased firmness as regards future business which has consequently been much restricted, but a large extent of ready buying has been done at about the following rates :—

Fine Pessy	Rs. 4-10	per cwt.
No 1 do	„ 4-9	„
No 1 Club Delhi	„ 4-6-6	„
Hard Yellow (637)	„ 4-9-6	„

SEEDS are firm but not active and prices are not quotably altered.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were :—

Cotton	10,268 bales.
Wheat	100,117 cwt.
Linseed	14,927 „
Rapeseed	6,185 „
Gingelly	1,266

FREIGHTS are called quiet and unchanged, but the tone is easier for shipment. For June loading another steamer has been fixed for U. K. or Continent at £1-2-6 per ton.

EXCHANGE.—Rates have declined 1-32d. to-day, owing to the fall in Silver, and weaker advices from Calcutta. Credits for June have been saleable at 1s. 4 29-32d., but merchants are by no means anxious sellers forward. We quote for Tuesday's mail :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4 25-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4⅞d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 13-16d.	„
Credits, 3 months' sight	1s. 4 15-16d.	„
Francs, 3 months' sight	1·78½ to ¾	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been quieter rather. Fours we now quote at Rs. 97 1-16, Fours-and-a-half at Rs. 101½.

SHARES show a very firm tone. Bank of Bombays have improved to Rs 761½. Bombay Burma Trading Co.'s shares have recovered Rs 25 in first, Rs. 5 in second issue. Berar Press shares are easier at Rs. 547½. Spining and Weaving Mills are in some instances Rs. 2½ to Rs. 5 per share lower owing to the firmness in Cotton.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	ct.	761½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	86)
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	615
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	10,000	£	£	6 do.	156
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	61,000	100	all	17½ do.	652
National Bank of India	37,320	$125 250		5 pct.	105xd.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	230	1,250	1,250	—4	1,075
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	800
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	786	400	400	Rs. 20	225
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	350
Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld	0	200	200	Rs. 18	120
Bombay Cotton Press.	101	125	125	Rs. 44	107½
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 600	550
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	0	300	300	12	195
East India Press Co.	0	,000	1,000	Rs. 150	1,380
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 60	1,300
French Press Co.	380	500	500	Rs. 80	300
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 95	400
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	450	all	Rs. 45	380
Manmar Manfg. Co.	1,600	250	250	Rs. 10	285
Mercantile Press	1,800	125	125	—	97½
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 65	417½
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	Rs. 60	547½
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	—	117½
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 9	375
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	600	800	800	Rs. 75	450
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 75	495
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 120	1220
Sassoon Press Co.	800	500	500	[illegible]	550
Volkart Press Co.	150	1,000	1,000	Rs 80	580

RAILWAY COMPANIES

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	—	—	£146
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent	..	£100	—	—	£161

INSURANCE COMPANIES

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	850
Empire Fire Insurance Co	300	5,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,025
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,700

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	1,308	1,000	000	..	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	435
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	2,345	100	100	Rs. 5	97
Alfred Manfg. Co.	1,000	500	500	...	335
Alliance Cotton Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	545
Bellary S.&W.Co.,Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 22½	570xd
Bo.CottonMfgCo. Ld.	600	500	500	Rs. 20	855
Bombay United	200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	850
Berar Mfg. Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	—	155
Central India S. & W Company	3,000	500	500	Rs. 25	800
New issues	3,000	125	.	Rs. 125	200
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 17½	650
Connaught Mills	840	500	500	Rs. 2	577½
Cooria Mills	1,30.	1,000	1,00	Rs. 30	560
City of Bombay Shares	595	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	785
Dhun Mills	1,00	1,000	1,00	Rs 50	1000
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,50	500	50	Rs. 2	655
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,250	1,000	1,00	Rs. 40	605
Gordon Mills	2,000	500	50		157
Hindustan Mills	1,03.	1,00	1,00	833	760
Hingunghat Mill Co Ld	700	500	all	87½ p.s	720
Hydrabad Spinning Co	700	1,000	500	Rs. 30	830
Impl. Cotton Mills Co.	400	500	1,000	Rs. 25	460
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	568	1,000	500	Rs. 8	1,335
James Greaves Mills.	100	500	1,00	Rs. 25	580
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	1,340	500	50	14-5-7	410
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,800	1,000	500	Rs. 55	1,045
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	875
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	770
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co. Ld.	3,500	1,000	100	Rs. 5	135
Madras United	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 12	2,680
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	1,000		530
Manockjee Petit's	4,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,182½
Mazagon Spinning Co	5,000	250	2.	Rs. 8	175
Morarjee Goculdas	1,150	1,000	1,00.	Rs. 70	1,360
Mahaboobshai Mills, Gulburga	2,400	500	...	9 p.c.	765
National Spinning	600	1,000	1,000	—	400
Naigaum Cotton Cleaning Co., Ld.	,000	1,00	100	...	55
Narayan Cotton Mills	600	1,000	1,000		200
New Great Eastern	1 500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	805
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 25	510
People of India S. & W Company	..	25	250	Rs. 6½	130
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	000	500	500		75
Queen Spinning	800	1,00	1,000	Rs. 80	838
Ripon	641	1,00	1,000	Rs. 50	795
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,50	1,00	000		1,500
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld.	1,716	500	500	Rs.	350
Sholapore Mills	678	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	1,14½xd
Soonderdas	650	1,000	1,00		640
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	275xd.
Southern Mahratta S & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	250	250		230
Victoria Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	450
Western India S.&M Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 0	640
Lukmidas Khimji S. W. Co.			1,000	Rs. 40	775

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

CEYLON.

MARRIAGE.

BEWLEY—BEYTS—April 15, at Colombo, Benjamin George Bewley, Loco. Dept., G. C. Ry., to Jane Clementina, elder daughter of J. N. C. Beyts, ate Indian Navy

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

DONNITHORNE—May 17, at No. 33, Strand Road, Howrah, the wife of R. A. Donnithorne, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

BETHAM—LOHR—May 17, at Bisrampur, C. P., by the father of the bride, John Albany Betham, Supt. of Post Offices, Chuttisgarh Divn, to Anna Maria Paulina, only daughter of the Rev. Oscar Lohr.

DEATH.

GARRETT—May 8, at Bolarum, Deccan, George Clavell, infant son of Captain R. Vernon Garrett, Hyderabad Contingent, aged 1 year.

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DENTAL SURGEON,
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SASSOON INSTITUTE.

NEW BOOKS.

A. 248-29—Victoria, Her Life and Reign, Dr. Macaulay.
229-22—Fifty Years of National Progress 1837-87, M. G. Mulhall.
B. 34-26—The Woodlanders, T. Hardy.
11-19—Sabina Zembra, W. Black.
4-23—The Red Band, Vols 2, F. Du Boisgobey.
100-10—"Dollars or Sense," A. Louis.
100- 9—From the Forecastle to the Cabin, Captain S. Samuels.
92-33—The Captain of the Guidara, J. Verne.
92-31—Scarpanto the Spy. Do.
59-26—Queer stories from Truth, 3rd Series, G. C. G. Murray.
C. 25 41—Administration of the N.-W. Provinces and Oudh, 1886.
D. 58-10—Proceedings of the of Civil Engineers, Vol. 86.
77-31—Proceedings of the Mechanical Engineers, Feb. 87.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

INQUIRER.—The information will be found in Appendix B to the Financial Statement, which gives the "Expenditure Chargeable on the Revenues of India, in India and in England." This shows the estimated expenditure in England for 1887-8 at £14,803,900 with £5,500,500 added for exchange.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, MAY 23, 1887.

WITH the increase of European armies and the consolidation of our own Asiatic kingdom into a strong loyal and homogeneous whole, comes the question of a reserve for the Army in India. No longer can India be considered a mere dependency to be protected from Home whenever the question of defence may arise, but she must be capable of defending herself, and of taking part, if necessary, in any European war that plainly and directly affect her interests. Such a war should find her practically self-reliant, and forced to look only to her own resources and her own troops to keep this vast peninsula safe from the invader. Certain it is, that as the Army stands at present, not a single man could be spared from England or the Colonies to defend India. In round numbers we may take the British troops at 70,000 men and the native Army at double that number, making a total of 210,000 men. Of these at least one-third would be required to the defence of Burma and the Peninsula, so that we could only look to employ three Army Corps of 40,000 men each. But such a force would be very small if we were seriously called on to join in any great European war, and if we were at the same time threatened by attack here. Supposing that an Army Corps of 40,000 men were detached to Europe, or to some point in Asia where a force advancing from Russia could be taken in flank, we should only have, under present conditions, one Army Corps for active operations in India with one in reserve, while if a blow were struck in two places at once we should have no reserve at all. Nor can the idea of being called on to furnish an Army Corps for European service be considered at all an unlikely one, if we reflect on Lord Salisbury's recent utterances at the Colonial Conference, when he said that the time had come for the Colonies to assist, if need be, in the defence of the Empire both with time and money. Such a speech from the Conservative Premier, and the exponent of the present policy of England, cannot be considered merely as an empty form of words uttered to impress European nations with the ultimate resources of the Empire, but as a deliberate expression of opinion on the possible necessities of he future. And if England is ever to come victorious out of a life and death struggle with a foreign power, she can only hope to do so as matters now stand by making the best use of all her resources as an imperial power. If a spirit such as was shown by the people of New South Wales in the Soudan campaign is found to animate all the Colonies there is no need to fear the result of such a call. But as far as India is concerned there is no doubt that the despatch of one Army Corps to the west and another to her own frontier would seriously cripple her resources, and she would have the greatest difficulty in keeping up the supply of men and at the same time maintain a third Army Corps in reserve, ready to take the field at any moment. Yet we should have to do this much, at the very least, and should be lucky if we did not have also to repel an attack on one of our ports, such as Bombay or Kurrachee. Sir Charles Dilke, in his able article on Russia in the *Fortnightly Review*, said that the really vulnerable point in Russia's armour was Vladivostock. If that is true about an extreme point of the great Northern Empire, how much more true must it be that a city like Bombay is one of the vulnerable points in England's armour—a point which if once struck at and wounded it would take years to heal, even in the matter of physical and commercial recovery, to say nothing of prestige.

It is therefore imperative to find some means of providing a reserve of men on which we can draw in time of necessity. Some attempts have lately been made in this direction by the creation of a Native Reserve in Bengal, ultimately to be extended to the whole of India, but this is not expected to do more than bring the regiments up to full strength, irrespective of casualties and sickness, and was never even intended to form new battalions, but merely to recruit the old. For we must remember that about a hundred at least out of every battalion would be found unfit for service for some cause or another, and even with the newly increased strength of 900 men per battalion, the number of men available for service, excluding sick and recruits, would not greatly exceed eight hundred, and if the reserves brought this number up to a thousand it would be all they could reasonably be expected to do. While on this branch of the subject we must mention one reform that would not be very costly, and would greatly increase the efficiency of the corps, *viz.*, an order that the fighting strength was to be kept up exclusive of one-year recruits. These could be entertained at a lower rate of pay till they had thoroughly mastered the rudiments of drill and musketry, and would be looked on as a source of strength instead of weakness to a regiment. It would be easy enough to get men on these terms, for there are plenty of recruits offering, and there are always a certain number of "ummedwars" unofficially attached to every regiment waiting for a vacancy. But the really great source from which a powerful reserve could be drawn by judicious treatment is to be found in the armies of the native States. At present the majority of these, except a few picked regiments in each State, are more like an armed rabble than an army, and would do more harm than good. The "native contingents" furnished in the Afghan war are no disproof of this statement, for they were only a comparatively small body, all told, and were composed of picked men. But a reserve to be any good at all for the purposes of the Indian Army must contain at least two hundred thousand men, and to obtain this the whole of the armies of the native States must be brought into some sort of order, and organized on a systematic basis. As at present constituted only very small portions of these armies are really properly trained, and they are often nearly as much trouble as benefit to the Chiefs who maintain them. If they were made more efficient than they are at present, they could be formed into Army Corps by themselves, or mixed by divisions with the regular army, as might seem most advisable. Probably it would be better to add a division of these troops to each Army Corps of our own than to allow them to act alone, but it would also be unwise to brigade them with other troops for many reasons, and a division would be the smallest unit in which they could be used with advantage, owing to the necessities of their organization. Hardly a Chief in India but would be glad to command a few thousand really excellent troops rather than the larger numbers of tag-rag and bobtail that now make such useless demands upon their revenues. But, in any case, they would acquiesce in the arrangement, and the armies when properly trained would prove to be just the material required. They would require to be trained at first by British officers under British conditions, but in all probability they would in time develop leaders of their own. Another benefit that would flow from the creation of a permanent reserve would be the opening of a military career to natives. There is no real reason why the warlike races of India should not be entrusted with high military command, except the difficulty about the clashing of their rank with Europeans. It is absurd to suppose that the Sikhs, descendants of the men whom Avitabile trained, and later, of the men who fought at Chillianwallah, are unable to command masses of men, and this argument applies in a less degree to the Mahrattas, and some of the other warlike races. But the command difficulty will probably always prevent a native officer from rising higher than a captain in the British service, and though such promotion would be a great improvement on that now possible, yet it could hardly be said to fulfil all an active young soldier's ideas of military glory. If we find military employment for some of the native aristocracy we shall turn their ideas and aspirations into healthy channels. If the Government took in hand the reorganization of the Native armies on a reserve basis, they could take, in exchange, the right to appoint one out of every three of the officers in such force. This would give a chance for really smart men to rise eventually to the command of a regiment or even of a brigade, and would probably lead to the entrance of a large number of young chiefs and nobles into the British service as the best means of obtaining a thorough military training. This would fix still more firmly the loyalty of her Majesty's Indian subjects, besides providing three or four more Army Corps in case of need.

THE land revenue system in the Hyderabad State is the most solid achievement which has been made in the Nizam's territories in the reform era, and the one feature of the administration in regard to which the Nizam's Government have nothing to learn from either of the adjoining Presidencies. Its annals are not greatly added to in these days, unless indeed some Sir John Eldon Gorst comes this way, and with the help of a lively imagination tells us of the wonderful means which the Nizam's servants adopt in order to make the ryots pay a rent beyond their means. In the absence of these lively chroniclers of unheard of things, however, we have to be content with plain matter of fact yellow books in which the progress of the work of surveying and settling the land is recorded in a very unromantic way. The most recent of these, which is probably the last that Mr. Furdoonjee Jamsetjee will sign, now that he has been confirmed in his post at the seat of Government, points to sustained activity in the survey and settlement of two of the three divisions, and in the classification and measurement of soils in the Northern. In the latter division the settlement has not yet been introduced, though preparations have been made for commencing it is the Nagerkarnul district. Roughly speaking the settlement is in operation in the Mahratta districts, and in contemplation for the Telingana districts, where the conditions are peculiar, and where the principles followed elsewhere will have to be applied with regard to local circumstances. The idea which has found favour at Hyderabad hitherto has been that the settlement of Telingana should be of a more or less experimental nature. The Nizam's Government will only be following the precedent set in many British provinces if, in settling so wild a country, with half its area jungle and waste, with a very precarious cultivation, and with scarcely any village records, it limit itself to a short settlement. If the country is half as wild as it is said to be, the ten years' settlement, which is understood to be in contemplation, may prove too long. Respectable precedent could be found for retricting it to five years. However the Government seem to be sufficiently deliberate in setting about the work, and Mr. Furdoonjee has given them good advice in observing in his report that though it was a pity the work was not begun earlier, it would have been injudicious to hazard an experiment which would perhaps have revolutionized the existing system without proving beneficial either to Government or the ryots. The general results of the working of the department may be briefly indicated. In the Western Division 3,348 villages have been completely settled, and the old assessment, amounting to nearly forty-three-and-a-half lakhs, has been increased by a little less than three lakhs. In the Southern Division the old assessment of a little less than twenty-two lakhs has been reduced by Rs. 23,850. An easy arrangement of boundary disputes, in which the Punchayets took a useful part, was an interesting feature in the year's work. A less satisfactory feature, though perhaps inevitable under the peculiar constitution of society in the Nizam's Dominions, was the obstruction to the settlement of boundary disputes between Government and Jagir villages through the difficulty of getting the Jagirdars' agents to appear. Hyderabad has not yet found the Richelieu who is to break down the *imperium in imperio* of the feudal chiefs, and meanwhile the old conflict between *Khalsa* and *Jagir* goes on at every point.

THE recent not very successful attempt of the Bombay grass merchants to extract good out of evil by finding in the burning of their stacks an occasion for raising their prices would have been more profitable to them than it has been if the available supply of grass had been as limited as they pretended. But there are facts and figures in the report of the Forest Commission which show that the area upon which Bombay can draw for its grass is, thanks to the railways and to facilities for pressing, by no means inconsiderable. The Commission found that we can go as far a field as to Shahapar, nearly fifty miles distant, for grass which it will pay the local cultivators to send to Bombay. A large part of Salsette is of course available, for in that island it has been in many instances found more profitable to grow grass on the side nearest to Bombay than to grow rice. The country served by the B. B. and C. I. Railway as far north as Dahanu also sends largely to Bombay. In the season of 1886 the quantity sent by rail from Dahanu alone amounted to over a thousand tons, or 1,113,000 bundles. The Salsette supply is for the most part brought in by carts, but there is in addition a large influx from the Kolaba side and from the creeks opening into the harbour of Bombay. If the pressing method were more largely resorted to the trade both by rail and water would be largely increased, but as Mr. Sinclair, the Forest Officer in Kolaba, pointed out in a memorandum which the Commission have printed, grass unless pressed cannot be brought into Bombay because the grass boats, which when loaded, are mere floating hay-stacks, dare not face the open sea even in the calmest weather, and there is great danger from fire if they are obliged to moor for a tide in any place where the men cannot go to cook their meals. Oddly enough, the fires—those at all events which are large enough to prompt the dealers to put up prices—do not occur under these dangerous conditions, but in the comparative safety of the stores on shore. Anyhow, there is no monopoly, though the dealers try to persuade the public that there is.

THE Government have no reason to complain of the resolution of the Liberal Unionists against the clause in the Crimes Bill which empowers the Attorney-General to order the trial of Irish prisoners before a London jury. A pretty strong feeling has been shown against the clause amongst their own supporters, and it is doubtful if they could have had a solid Conservative vote in its favour, to say nothing of the hostility of the Liberal Unionists to it. The abandonment of the clause, moreover, will probably save them some stiff fighting, for a hundred speeches might be made against it, difficult though it might be even for the more ingenious of Mr. Parnell's friends to invent a hundred amendments to it, as they have done to the clause now undergoing pulverization in Committee. It seems to be taken for granted that the Government will substitute for it a proposal to transfer the trial in certain cases to a Commission of Judges. Such a clause would need no framing ; it is ready made in Mr. Gladstone's Act of 1882, and the opportunity of asking Mr. Gladstone how he liked his own clause would no doubt have its temptations. But there is on the other hand the more practical consideration that under the Act of 1882 it remained a dead letter. No prisoner ever was tried before a commission of judges, and it was well understood at the time that the reason was, not that the Attorney General found no occasion for issuing his *fiat*, but that the judges gave plain intimation of their unwillingness to accept the terrible burden that the Legislature had sought to impose upon them.

THE SITUATION IN UPPER BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PYINMANA, MAY 2.

WITHIN a few minutes of my last letter to you having become the property of the Postmaster-General, one of those odd and inexplicable incidents occurred which, it is to be feared, have often been supposed to justify too severe and widespread reprisals. As the news was first received, it ran that a milkman, whilst grazing his cattle within two miles of the station, had been fallen upon by dacoits, and almost hacked to pieces with their dahs, because he was known to supply the troops with milk and butter. In due time he arrived, and was found to have sustained four wounds. One was a slight scalp wound. The most serious was flap-shaped, just below left the knee, and, although extensive, was evidently made with a blunt instrument. The other wounds were slight, and plainly made by "prodding" as distinguished from slashing. But hardly had the energetic staff officer, who also commands the detachment of the "Queen's" here, after an interview with the wounded man, started off in the indicated direction in command of a party of mounted infantry, to deal with the miscreants, when a vastly different account came into camp. How the dairy man was trespassing on the grazing-ground of another herdowner ; how, on being ordered off, he boasted of his Government connection, and, to show his contempt for the remonstrants, proceeded disgustingly to pollute the excellent and only well in the vicinity. The others, it appears, were not dacoits ; and they avow having used their ordinary foresting dahs to drive him away. The appearance of the wounds, as above described, bears out this tale ; and so it is not at all wonderful that nothing came of the military excursion which the assault necessitated.

I was kindly allowed to see a wonderful petition lately. It set forth that Mung Ngo, son of Mung Ming, was a "trip-carter" employed by the Government ; and that, in charge of his cart and bullocks, he was at Aylah, where some troops were halted. A disturbance arose in the night, and rumours were started that a house in the village had been looted, and the owners wounded. Some firing took place ; and the petitioner was shot through the arm, the bone being broken. He has been in hospital during two months ; and now begs for compensation. He declares himself entirely unable to say whether the missile came from friends or foes. The petition is, of course, reasonable, and will probably have favourable consideration; but the point of the incident appears to me to be the exceeding readiness with which the privileges and advantages of constitutional government are taken advantage of by "ignorant" people, when judiciously advised. Much is given to these pseudo-simple ones ; and when something is expected of them in submission to law and order, the two urbane and philo-Burman local magistrates ough to get a hint not to justify undue leniency by alleging ignorance of the law on the part of their proteges.

"The pied piper" would have a large following were he to pass through Pyinmana, and the charm of his music being still in force. Our residences swarm with rats of all descriptions, from the large fawn-colored white-bellied animal with the beautiful limpid black eyes, to the small gaunt chirping creature which might easily be confounded with the allied tribe of mice. A friend of mine has already accounted for sixty or so, by patiently setting snaptraps ; and an incident connected with his success in this very minor class of shikar may as well be recorded. Hearing the well-known snap followed by the rattling which told that the trap had not acted fatally, he mercifully but sleepily turned out of bed to kill the prisoner. By old arrangement, a box of matches should have met his hand the moment he placed it in a corner of the centre table ; but it did not. Tumbling, with no better result, three times all over the cloth, he had at last to call his servant; and when a light was procured, the first thing to catch his eye was an exceptionally healthy and agile scorpion, with tail in the graceful curve of entire readiness for action bending over its back. How many times his searching hand must have hurried up that scorpion whilst feeling for the matchbox he does not know ; but there has come an added excitement to rat-catching in my friend's mind and mansion.

I think I remember mentioning in some one of my letters, my surprise at the number of the people of all grades and classes here who can read. You have also seen that something corresponding to a market day is coming to be tacitly understood as an arrangement necessary for the comfort of the inhabitants even of small villages. Assuming these items of information to be reliable, as indeed you may, as also that other statement that common coolies bear produce and value fearlessly along lonely jungle paths, does it not appear to you that by not issuing proclamations from time to time for posting in the more conspicuous points of the villages, a most precious opportunity is being lost ? Such is distinctly the opinion of Colonel Sartorius at all events ; and although big civilians who have not had one-twentieth of the gallant Colonel's chances for gauging local opinion pooh-pooh the idea, it obtains with all who feel that somebody has to be up and doing if our rule is to be brought home, and made a reality to the individuals who together make up the nation we have undertaken to rule. The Ephesians have ardent disciples in every Hpoongie Kaoung, by every well, and at every drinking shop ; and if good advice as to settling down, bringing produce for sale, and adjusting disputes legally, comes as the "new thing," which they pass their time in waiting for, the fallow idle minds have got something besides "mischief still" to occupy them. There are thousands of able-bodied men in villages less than 30 miles off, who have never seen even a considerable town in their lives. To them, the ruler for the time being is, or at least may be, merely a successor of the 252,556 solar Kshatriya kings who were descended from the Mahasamta, Manu. Now, Colonel Sartorius thinks that it is possible to make these people, these Rip-van-Winkles, awaken to the reality of life under the protection of laws which can be made to reach them punitively no doubt, but of which the highest purpose is paternal and benign. He thinks too that the notices which he suggests should call upon craftsmen to labour at their trades and offer the results for sale. There will occur to you hundreds of points upon which the advice and wishes of the Government should be advertised all over the country, in connection with commerce, education, landownership, and order ; but what I have said will indicate them sufficiently. Minds unoccupied with reflections upon the advantages of our governance, are dangerously open to evil teachings ;—and where by the establishment of out-posts, or a line of active traffic, we have come into touch with the very people, the results have been highly satisfactory. The conquest of the country should be firmly carried on ; but rifle and sword should not be our only weapons, or lead our only messenger. I may conclude by mentioning that Colonel Sartorious had nothing of importance to report in the purely military line, as the outcome of his last "daur."

Five columns go out to-morrow and on following days ; but my informant binds me over under a a terrible oath not to tell you for the present anything of their strengths or destinations. To him it is as nothing that the parties will have returned before this can reach you ; he is a soldier and there is a mystery to be maintained in all professions.

MAHABLESHWAR SEASON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MAHABLESHWAR, MAY 21

THE rain and mists have disappeared, leaving clear blue skies and fresh spring-like weather, the thermometer standing at 62 degrees at seven o'clock in the morning, and only rising to 68 degrees at midday. Unfortunately we have no prophet among us, or his Highness the Gaekwar's entertainment might have taken place by night according to the invitations, for Monday was as bright and fine as possible. Of course, the possibility of a storm tearing through the Glade during dinner time was too appalling. His Highness the Gaekwar arrived at the Glade precisely at half-past five, and held a reception, while the Governor's band played a choice selection of music. At about six o'clock their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught arrived, and as they advanced from their carriage towards his Highness the Gaekwar, the band struck up the National Anthem. The effect was touching, and seemed to bring her Majesty the Queen to witness the greeting between these princes of the East and West. The greeting was hearty, and all conversed for some time after, his Highness the Gaekwar being a perfect English scholar.

Just as the sun set the beautiful trees that surround the Glade were lighted up with numberless coloured lamps creating a very fairy-land. The tables were laden with *recherché* refreshments, and decked with "fairy lamps" and choice flowers. The party, it is needless to say, found no difficulty in passing the time till the arrangements were complete for the chief entertainment of the evening. A pretty nook of the Glade had been laid out as a portion of a charming garden surrounding a house, the curtain window of which could be seen through the trees. The perfect construction, or rather adaptation of the rural stage and scenery, was due to the taste and skill of Mr. P. Reynolds, C. E., a miraculous tree which rivalled in rapidity of growth, Jonah's gourd, appearing in the second act. Gilbert's play "Sweethearts" is too well known to need full description, as some years back Sullivan's song, based upon the play, added to its popularity. Mrs. Elliot very charmingly took the difficult part of the true-hearted girl who cherished the flower and the giver of it for 30 long years, and Captain Gordon personated the school-boy lover of twenty summers, afterwards the Indian Civilian of 30 years' standing, with equal felicity. Colonel Bucher's "get-up" as an old gardener was inimitable. His personality was entirely lost in the character and won the largest share of applause. Many look forward to seeing him perform in a theatre where he will certainly bring down the house. Mrs. Holberton made up as a sprightly servant maid, only a trifle too charming perhaps, and it is a pleasure in store, it is hoped, to see her act a part more worthy of her talents. No voice can be heard to advantage in the open air, so of course the audience could hardly be enthusiastic, as the inflections of voice and varying expressions of countenance were lost upon those who occupied any but the front seats. The entertainment ended with a grand pyrotechnic display, which was enjoyed by a large concourse of uninvited guests. So orderly, however, was the crowd that fringed the Glade, that no one grudged them the share in the Rajah's munificence.

The strike of the dak phaeton and tonga-wallas in consequence of the Government Resolution prohibiting the ill-usage of animals has caused a good deal of consternation. To be exiled on the heights of Mahableshwar during the rainy season is hardly a pleasing prospect, and how to descend without the aid of one or other of the dak contractors is a difficult problem. Some propose travelling by easy stages in their own traps, like the veteran missionary Doctor Wilson used to do, taking shelter by night in the dak bungalows. Other more venturesome spirits propose to imitate, as far as may be, the miraculous feat of riding from Mahableshwar to Poona, a distance of seventy-five miles in six hours, *a la* Captain Hanwell of racing renown. A few however hope that the dak proprietors will come to their senses, and acknowledge the humanity and justice on the part of Lord Reay that dictated the Government Resolution. "A righteous man regardeth the life of his beast ; but the tender mercies of the wicked are cruel." It is true that the ill-treatment of the poor horses and mules is not the immediate fault of the proprietors, Framjee Ardesir and Peroshaw. They allow sufficient gram and grass, and a sufficient number of animals for the work, but the wicked syces when beyond the ken of the masters' eye give the whip in place of food and grooming. Syces are generally admitted to be more difficult to control than any other class of native servants. Better inspection and superintendence of the stables on the Mahableshwur route doubtless is necessary, and this probably means higher payments for conveyance on the part of the visitors. Good things generally are costly. A season at Mahableshwar is undoubtedly a good thing, and should be cheerfully and liberally paid for.

An important topic of conversation for some time past has been the wreck of the Tasmania, so many here having relatives or friends who sailed in the ill-fated ship. It is remarkable that greatful acknowledgments and thanks have been showered upon all who assisted the sufferers, except upon Mr. Curtis, the second officer, who after landing the women and children at Rocapina hastened to Santene from whence he returned with food and wine and clothing without which many must have perished from cold and hunger. It should be remembered, too, that it was the message sent by Mr. Curtis from Santene to Ajaccio that moved Mr. Platt of Oldham to proceed to the wreck in his yacht, the Norseman, to rescue the many who had spent that terrible day and night of danger and suspense. Surely grateful thanks are due to Mr. Curtis for the prompt and wise measures he took after landing the women and children at Rocapina

The Sky Races on the 19th were not equal to those of last week, though all present passed a very delightful afternoon. A general meeting at the Club thinned the spectators, and the events were fewer as also the entries than on the former occasion. The honours were pretty equally divided between Captain Hanwell and Captain Phayre. The most exciting race was the steeplechase which Captain Hanwell won over Captain Phayre only by a head ! The afternoon was fine, the Governor's band played sweet music, and the *élite* of Mahableshwar graced the terraces overlooking the course. The Duke of Connaught was present, as also General Willoughby and other leading men of the military world, encouraging by their presence from the military as well as the sportsman's point of view, these evidences of perfect horsemanship.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught left Mahableshwar *en route* for England at 7 o'clock this morning, leaving a blank in the hearts of all, that can only be filled by their return. Their departure was quite private.

THE EAST YORKSHIRE BAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The public have had for the last few months the pleasure of hearing the East Yorkshire Band discourse sweet music at the Yacht Club (Apollo Bunder), and the time spent there by the lovers of music has been very pleasant. But one performance more (on Friday next) and they go to Deolali for the monsoon. Sad indeed will this news be to many. But on Tuesday we celebrate H. M. the Empress's birthday, and my aim in writing is to ask the powers that be if they would oblige us by allowing the abovenamed band to play at the Esplanade Bandstand on the evening of this joyful day. I know if this letter catches the eye of the Band Manager he will not refuse this request, but will, I am sure, be very willing to oblige, not only myself but many other ladies. I should have proposed having a massed-band performance on that evening, but I believe it will be impossible, as H. E. the Governor's Band is not here. Our thanks are due to the East Yorkshire Band for having so regularly treated us with good music, and on Friday next, when they will give us their farewell performance, we will sincerely hope that they have only wished us *au revoir* but not adieu.—Yours, &c.,

May 21. HILDA.

TELEGRAMS.

THE DERBY BETTING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 21.

The later betting on the Derby is :—

5 to 4 on Baron.
7 to 1 against Eiridsford.
100 to 8 against Aintree.
100 to 7 against Merry Hampton, and Martley
20 to 1 against Blanchard.
25 to 1 against Enterprise.
40 to 1 against Stetchworth.
66 to 1 against Timothy.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 22.

The betting on the Derby shows that Baron is still the favourite, at 5 to 4. Betting on Eiridsford and Merry Hampton is firmer, but Enterprise has gone back 25 to 1 against, and possibly will not start on account of lameness.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE LIBERAL UNIONISTS ON THE CRIMES BILL.

LONDON, MAY 21.

A meeting of Liberal Unionists was held yesterday, Lord Hartington presiding. The meeting was unanimously in favour of the omission of the clause in the Crimes Bill giving power to change the venue. Lord Hartington was charged by the meeting to inform Government, who, they believed, would drop this clause and substitute another providing for the trial of serious cases by a Commission of Judges.

THE AFGHAN QUESTION.

In the House of Lords last night, Lord Salisbury, in reply to a question, denied that any rupture had occurred between the Afghan Boundary Commissioners, but stated that probably the negotiations would be somewhat protracted.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

The Bill permitting the Duke of Connaught to return to England for the Jubilee has been passed.

THE CONVERSION OF THE INDIAN FOUR PER CENT. LOAN.

The Bill providing for the Conversion of the Indian four per cent. Loan has been passed.

THE FRENCH MINISTRY.

PARIS, MAY 20.

M. de Freycinet has declined to undertake the task of forming a Cabinet.

MAY 21.

M. Rouvier has been charged with the task of forming a new Cabinet.

The Municipal Councils of Lyons and several other towns have petitioned President Grevy to retain General Boulanger in the Cabinet.

THE CZAR.

ST. PETERSBURG, MAY 20.

The Czar and family are returning to St. Petersburg.

MR. O'BRIEN AT OTTAWA.

OTTAWA, MAY 22.

Mr. O'Brien has been mobbed and stoned in this place and obliged to flee for his life. He has gone on to Niagara, whence he intends to proceed to New York.

NEWS FROM BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MANDALAY, MAY 21.

Buddha Raza, the pretender, was surrounded in a village near Myingyan, and captured with his effects on the 16th by Captain Golightly and the Mounted Infantry of the 4th Brigade.

Boh Chin was shot dead by the villagers of Yethazout on the 16th, and his gang of fifty men broken up.

Boh Chin's body was brought into Kyoukse and identified.

The 1st Brigade reports that Boh Tah from Lower Burma burned the village of Natsein near Myotha on the 16th.

Colonel Grove, 5th M. I., and Captain Renny, 7th B. C., followed and dispersed the gang, and captured the camp and baggage.

Boh Tah unfortunately escaped.

Our loss was one sowar mortally and one severely wounded.

News from the 3rd Brigade says that the Limbin Prince has surrendered to Mr. Scott, Deputy Commissioner at Mone, being brought to Mansouk on the 20th.

THE IRRAWADDY FLOTILLA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 20.

The Irrawaddy Flotilla Company has put on another steamer for mail service between Prome and Mandalay, and communications are now twice a week.

A MILITARY APPOINTMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 22.

Major-General A. C. Johnson, Commanding the Eastern or Madras District, leaves Madras on Thursday, by the s. s. Manora. His next appointment is not yet decided, but he will probably get a Home Command, possibly in the Royal Artillery in Ireland.

ARRIVAL OF T. R. H. THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT AT POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MAY 22.

T. R. H. the Duke and Duchess of Connaught arrived at 7-50 yesterday evening ; the train being 40 minutes late. A salute was fired by No. 1 Mountain Battery an hour before their arrival. They were met on the platform by the head-quarters' Staff and few others. After exchanging greetings they drove straight to Magdala House. The Royal party is expected to leave Poona by the passenger train at 11 to-morrow night, arriving at Bombay at day-break on Tuesday.

CATHOLIC DEMONSTRATION AT POONA.

The Catholics of Poona held a great demonstration this evening. The Corpus Christi procession was presided over by the Bishop of Poona. The band of the 1st Bombay Lancers and Catholic soldiers lined the roads voluntarily. School children and all Catholic congregations took part. The procession was pronounced to be the most successful one ever held.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

LONDON, MAY 20.

The Bombay mails of the 6th instant arrived at Brindisi to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, MAY 20.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Valletta arrived here this morning, four days before the contract date.

LISBON, MAY 20.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Henzada, homeward bound from Bombay, Kurrachee and Malabar Coast, left here this evening.

TRIESTE, MAY 21.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s. s. Elektra, which left Bombay on the 1st instant, reached here this morning.

SUEZ, MAY 20.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Mirzapore arrived here from Colombo this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macarthur arrived here from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, this morning.

The City Line steamer City of Venice left here for Bombay this morning.

ADEN, MAY 20.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Malda, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, left here this afternoon.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, MAY 20.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats good demand.

The London Cotton market has been firm.

Good Fair Dhollera	4¼	
The Manchester market has been firm.		
7 lbs. Shirtings	5-2	
8½ lbs. do.	6-2	
40s. Mule Twist	0-8	
Total Week's sales of Cotton	60,000	bales.
" " " Surats	8,000	"
" " Imports of Cotton	57,000	"
" " Surats	27,000	"
" Stock of Cotton	971,000	"
" " Surats	99,000	"
" Stock of Cotton in London	20,000	"

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(MAY 22.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect *Via* Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Moulmein route to Siam interrupted beyond British frontier.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY, NIGHT, MAY 21.

10 p.m.	82·4

MONDAY, MAY 23.

6 a.m.	81·5
10 a.m.	86·0
p.m.	87·9
4 p.m.	87·4

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT inspects two Mountain Batteries in Poona to-day.

THE Bishop of Meliapore is expected to arrive in Madras on the 24th inst.

H. H THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL has been pleased to accept the office of Patron of the Mahomedan Literary Society of Calcutta.

THE people of Madras are preparing to celebrate the erection of the Queen's Statue on Jubilee Day on an extensive scale.

MR. MONMOHUN GHOSE, barrister-at-law, has been elected president of the East Bengal Association at Dacca.

A HILL fire, of unusual dimensions, supposed to be the work of incendiaries, has for some days past been raging at Kahuta, about sixteen miles from Murree.

H. H. THE MAHARAJAH OF JEYPORE, accompanied by his zenana, after staying at Brindabun for a few days, has returned to his territory.

FROM a telegram from Hongkong, dated Saturday, we learn that the total number of bales of Indian yarn sold during the previous fortnight was 6,300, prices being from half a dollar to a dollar lower per bale. Exchange on Bombay was quoted at Rs. 223¾ per $100, Malwa new opium at $525, and old, $550 ; at Shanghai New Malwa, taels 396, and old teals, 410 ; and exchange at Rs. 309¼ per 100 taels.

THE foundations of M. Eiffel's Tower of Babel, which has so outraged the artistic feelings of the painters and architects of Paris, have been laid. Two piles were sunk in iron sockets in the presence of some of the leading engineers of the city. M. Eiffel laughs at the idea that his workmen will be unable, owing to giddiness, to go on with their toil when the iron building rises to a great height. They will have planks about 50ft wide to walk upon, and will thus, he says, be as secure as if they were on *terra firma*.

THE Engineer Officers employed in preparing estimates (1) for doubling certain sections of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, and (2) for converting them to broad-gauge, have now been at work for some time, and their report may be expected in the course of next month.

DR. GEORGE WATT, C.I.E., who recently returned from his duties at the London Exibition, is engaged at Simla under the Government of India in the completion of a work on the *Economic Products of India*, of which the first volume has already been issued.

ON Thursday, five respectable young Bengalis were charged before the Joint Magistrate of Sealdah with having committed assault and trespass, under these circumstances :—While the barwari festival was being celebrated in the Balliaghatta section of the town, the defendants entered the place uninvited, and on seeing some respectable zenana ladies, under cover of a screen, began annoying them. Some of the guests, on interfering, were assaulted by the defendants. The case is pending.

BABOO MOHENDRO NAUTH SEN, the Appellate Court Judge of Jeypore, it is reported, is to be elevated to the Maharajah's Council as Executive Member. Baboo Mohendra Nauth's eldest brother, Baboo Jodoo Nauth Sen, was for many years a Council Member, and retired on pension.

MANUEL MARTINEZ is at present in confinement at Allahabad, awaiting trial on a charge of fraudulent breach of trust in respect of a sum of upwards of Rs. 60,000, which passed through his hands as a trustee under the will of the late Mr. Staten, of the firm of Laurie and Staten.

THE strength of Gholam Hyder Orakzai's force, now marching from Mukur to Maruf, is about four thousand regulars, *viz.*, ten rissalas of Cavalry, three batteries of Artillery, and three regiments of Infantry. About the same number of regulars are also at Ghazni.

A MAHOMEDAN zemindar of Mymensingh has given a landed property valued at Rs. 30,000, and yielding an income of about Rs. 3,000 a year, as a grant-in-aid of the Kangal Graham School in that district, on the understanding that the school may, in future, be designated " Syud Nawab Ali School. " The Director of Public Instruction has brought this munificent gift to the notice of the local Government.

SAYS a contemporary :—" But for the fa that jests are rare in Bengal, we might accept a Jubilee suggestion put forward by one Roy Jogeshur Mitter as a joke. In 1877, he says, when the Queen was proclaimed Empress of India "the entire Press of India, and the representative men of the country" were invited to Delhi. Roy Jogeshur Mitter is grieved to see that the Queen's Jubilee has been unmarked by any similar invitation ; and hopes that the Secretary of State will issue instructions to summon " the Press of India and its representative men to be present at the ceremony on the 20th of June, the Government paying the cost of this visit to England." The daring correspondent must continue to hope. Even if a stony-hearted Secretary of State did not say that the first thing that a representative man must represent is a satisfactory balance at the Bank, he would never consent to see India deprived even for ten short weeks, of all its representative men and all its native newspapers The great Empire would reel back into chaos ; while the tahsildar, no longer accused by an incorruptible Press of stealing fowls and milk, would burn the deserted offices. This must never be."

THE bridge over the River Jhelum at Chak Nizam, which was opened for traffic by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab on Monday, is little more than half-a-mile long ; being 17 spans of 160 feet from centre to centre of piers. The girders are 10 feet above flood level. The girders, 150-feet span, are of the ordinary triangulated type in use on State Railways, with the railway on the bottom booms. The cross-girders have been lengthened on both sides to carry two footways, 4½ feet wide, outside the main girders. Somewhat extensive protecting works have been carried out up stream to steady the river through the bridge The well sinking was begun in September, 1885, and was finished in December, 1886. The first delivery of girder ironwork at the site was in November 1886, and the last girders were erected on 29th April 1887. Each span complete weighs 175 tons. The estimated cost of the bridge and all the works and offices connected with it, is Rs. 25,70,000.

IN Dinagepore and Maldah rice has been selling of late at 25 seers per rupee. In Cuttack at 18 seers in town, and from 22 to 25 seers in the interior.

THE first lawn-tennis tournament that has ever been held in Sumatra, took place on the courts at Padang Brahrang Langkat a few weeks ago, the prize competed for being a silver cup presented by Mrs. F. Shaw.

MR. CHARLES PETER DONALDSON, of H. B. M's Office of Works at Hongkong, has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment for embezzlement.

DR. M. A. T. COLLIE has been appointed Civil Surgeon of Ratnagiri, also Surgeon to the Leper Hospital, the Lunatic Asylum and the establishment of ex-King Theebaw and suite at Ratnagiri, *vice* Dr. McCalman going home sick.

MR. J. N. GHOSE proposes publishing shortly through Messrs. Trübner & Co., of Ludgate Hill, a " Life and Career of Dewan Lachmann Das, prime-minister to H. H. the Maharaja of Kashmir and Jammu," together with " an elaborate notice of the late Dewan Jowala Sahay." The preface is to be written by an Oriental savant.

THE Queen's Birthday week at Darjeeling promises to be a very gay one. To-day there is to be a " dress rehearsal " of the theatricals which are to come off on the next evening and a subscription dance afterwards. On Tuesday (the Queen's Birthday) there will be the usual parade of troops and volunteers at Jallapahar, followed by the first gymkhana of the season in Darjeeling ; and the day, or rather the evening, will be concluded by the " Dreadful Doctor " and " Good for Nothing " at at the Town Hall theatre. On Thursday and Friday there will be a cricket match, with on the former evening a concert and on the latter a ball. This is by no means a bad programme for what may be called the " opening of the Darjeeling season."

ONE remarkable feature of the Indian wheat trade last year, writes a contemporary, was the large proportion of that cereal exported to Italy. The United Kingdom comes first on the list as a consumer of Indian wheat, the quantity exported there amounting last year to nearly 9¾ million cwt. ; next comes Italy which took nearly 5¼ million cwt. ; while France and Belgium imported respectively 2¾ and 2¼ million cwt. The export to Italy has increased within recent years by leaps and bounds. In 1884 it was only 700,000 cwt. ; in 1885 it rose to 1½ millions ; and in 1886, as we have seen, the increase was more than four-fold The total quantity of wheat exported from India last year is estimated at 22½ million cwt , the value of which is set down at 862 lakhs of rupees. With the exception of rice, wheat is now the most valuable article of Indian export. Rice is still greatest on the list ; the quantity exported last year having amounted to 26¾ million cwt. of an estimated value of 883 lakhs of rupees. Those upon whom rests the responsibility of retaining the export duty on this staple would do well to note, however, that the quantity and value of the rice exported from India declined last year, the former by 1¼ million cwt , the latter by 41 lakhs of rupees.

THE map of the the heavens which the international astronomers, now assembled at the Paris Observatory, are taking steps to prepare, will be composed of from 1,800 to 2,000 sheets, and will give an exact impression of all the groups of stars. A new impetus will thence be given to the science of astronomy, and it will be possible for astronomers to study the distribution of the stars and perchance the constitution of the universe. So Admiral Mouchez and his friends are thus, it will be seen, engaged in a most important work, the value of which may be gathered, in a great measure, from the fact that they will be able, by means of the new and improved instruments which are used at the Paris Observatory, to diagnose, if such a term can be employed, the 100,000,000 of stars which, according to the statistics compiled, exist in the firmament. Admiral Mouchez states that, with the aid of the apparatus manufactured by Messrs. Henry, the astronomers and opticians, heavenly objects were plainly visible, such as Maia, one of the Pleiades, which had hitherto escaped the observation of astronomers ; and it is hoped that the same instruments will enable further progress to be realised.

AN Odessa correspondent writes to a military journal :—" Nothwithstanding that many of the reports telegraphed from this city in cipher to the German newspapers about extraordinary wholesale arrests and treasonable discoveries are in a large degree apocryphal, the fact remains that disaffection and treason in the army are spreading. Situated as Russia is at the present moment, if she were launched into a European war to-morrow her generals of brigade would be compelled to officer whole battalions, in some cases probably whole regiments, by drafts on the non-commissioned officers and the cadet colleges. The arrest of officers of nearly all grades continues without intermission It would certainly be better, in the existing state of public anxiety, to allow the Press at least to announce these arrests, and even give such reasons as the authorities might suggest. As it is, the truth leaks out, and in its course through the public channels naturally becomes distorted and exaggerated. So long as liberty of the Press is restrained the people will have no opportunity of expressing their discontent, nor the Czar of ascertaining the falseness and want of statesmanship of the band which surrounds him.

IN these days of war rumours, writes a contemporary, the French " Annuaire Militaire " for the current year, is most interesting reading. The " Annuaire " for 1887, although it falls far short of the German " Rang-und Quartier-Liste " in accuracy and completeness of detail, is nevertheless a vast advance and great improvement on the meagre volumes which used to appear of old. Contrasting it with that of 1870, which was a modest tome, it shows what an immense change has taken place in the French army during that period. The army of 1870 had only 510 infantry *chefs de bataillon*, whereas to-day the number is 997. Officers of other ranks and arms of the service have increased in a corresponding proportion, the only reduction being in the number of marshals, of whom there are now but three against seven who formerly held that rank. The marshals who have disappeared from the " Annuaire " are Vaillant, Baraguay d'Hilliers, Randon, and Forey, who are dead, and unlucky Bazaine, who has literally been drummed out of the French army like a common private. Another noticeable change in the present " Annuaire " from that of the old days is the large increase in the number of staff officers. Before the Franco-German war the staff was composed of 580 officers of all ranks. The number now is 1,003, but these, of course, include officers who are only temporarily detached from their regiments for staff service. The largest number of officers detached in this manner is at the Ministry of War, which is also full of soldier-clerks, and it is rather a matter of surprise that so practical a chief as General Boulanger should countenance the absence from their regiments of so many officers and men.

MILITARY NEWS.

BRIGADE SURGEON J. CRUIKSHANK, M.D., I.M.S., has retired on a pension of £800 per annum.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL W. S. PEAT, Bombay Cavalry, has been confirmed in the appointment of Cantonment Magistrate, Mhow, *vice* Colonel Playfair, retired.

PRIVATE PETER FITZGERALD, 1st- Battalion Leinster Regiment, Fort William, cut his throat with his razor on Saturday morning in the most determined manner. He had just come off guard when he was warned for fatigue duty to strike tents on the *maidan*. This displeased him ; he muttered something, went to his kit, took out his looking glass and placed it on the wall, then his razor, which he stropped as if he was going to shave himself, stood in front of the glass and cut his throat from ear to ear, severing, the wind-pipe, and was dead in a few minutes. The deceased was a teatotaller and a good soldier.

BRIGADE SURGEON C. P. COSTELLO, Administrative Medical Officer, Quetta District, has been granted six months' leave on private affairs.

A COMMITTEE has been ordered to assemble at Calcutta to inquire into and report on Ordnance Factory Accounts composed of the Inspector-General of Ordnance, Bengal Circle, Mr. C. R. Kiernander, Deputy Auditor-General, a Railway Accounts Officer, and Major J. Miley, Examiner, Commissariat Accounts, Bengal, who is to officiate as Secretary to the Committee.

INSPECTING VETERINARY SURGEON J. H. B. HALLEN, General Superintendent, Horse Breeding Operations, has been granted six months' leave out of India, on urgent private affairs.

COLONEL SIR W. G. DAVIES, K.C.S.I., has been permitted to reside out of India.

CAPTAIN V. A. SCHALCH, Bengal Staff Corps, has been ordered from Burma to rejoin his appointment of Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General at Calcutta.

LIEUTENANT WATHEN, 1st Battalion Leinster Regiment, Special Service Officer, has been ordered to Mingyan as Assistant Superintendent of Signalling, 4th Brigade, *vice* Lieutenant Benson, who has been directed to rejoin the Royal Munster Fusiliers, where his services are required.

LIEUTENANTS DE BUTTS AND PULLEN, of the Royal Artillery, have passed the examination in Burmese by the Elementary Standard.

CAPTAIN TEMPLE, Bengal Staff Corps, having taken up his appointment of Cantonment Magistrate, Mandalay, the appointment of Brigade Quartermaster, 1st Brigade, Mandalay, has been abolished.

LIEUTENANT S. F. CROCKER, 18th Bengal Infantry, has been appointed Post Transport Officer at Alon, and Lieutenant T. Webster, 12th Khelat-i-Ghilzai Regiment, Post Transport Officer at Htigaing.

VETERINARY SURGEON FOWLER, on arrival in Burma, has been posted to Metila in veterinary charge of the 3rd Brigade ; Veterinary Surgeon Butler, in charge of the 1st and 2nd Brigades, and Veterinary Surgeon Lawson, in charge of the 4th Brigade, Burma Field Force.

LIEUTENANT A. BEALE, Adjutant, 5th Bombay Light Infantry, has been appointed Station Staff Officer at Sagain.

LIEUTENANT J. O. MINOGUE, 2nd Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers, has been appointed Post Transport Officer at Kyouksai, and Lieutenant J. Henderson, 10th Madras Infantry, Post Transport Officer at Salenmyo.

SURGEON-MAJOR R. D. MURRAY, I.M.S., has been ordered to return to Calcutta, and Surgeon Deane to Allahabad, from Burma.

LIEUTENANT GILES, No. 2 Kohat Mountain Battery, and Lieutenant Campbell, 5-1 Southern Division, R.A., having been relieved of their duties in Burma, have been ordered to join their Batteries, the former at Edwardesabad ;and the latter at Rawul Pindi.

A MEDICAL BOARD has invalided Lieutenant M. S. Eyre, No. 1-1 Eastern Division, Royal Artillery.

CAPTAIN E. H. ARMITAGE, 5-1 Southern Division, Royal Artillery, Intelligence Officer, 1st Brigade, Burma Field Force, has been directed to rejoin his battery at Rawal Pindi.

THE 7-1 Southern Division, Royal Artillery, left Umballa on the 11th, and are expected to reach Jutogh on the 19th instant, where temporary accommodation will be found for the battery until new quarters are built, by the removal of 150 men of the 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Regiment to Sabathu for location under canvas.

THE Indian Marine steamer Canning is expected to arrive in Bombay from Rangoon via Madras. She has on board besides Government stores officers and men of the Bombay Sappers and Miners amounting to about forty in number, under the command of an European officer, being the remnants of those brought by H. M. S. Jumna. On their arrival in Bombay, these will be despatched to Kirkee and Nuggur.

THE SHIKARPUR HORSE SHOW.

THE Commissioner in Sind having transmitted to Government an official report on the Horse Show held in Shikarpur in January last, the following resolution has been published :—

Bombay Castle, May 6.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor in Council considers that this report is very satisfactory. Though more than 900 animals had previously been rejected by an elimination committee with the object of confining the show to carefully selected ones, the number exhibited was no less than 936. Owing to the popularity of the show some difficulty is experienced in keeping it from getting so large as to be unmanageable, and the Commissioner in Sind has accordingly suggested that in future the prizes should be strictly confined to horses, ponies, mules and cattle. His proposal is approved.

2. The animals exhibited, more especially the mules, were of a good class. It was unfortunate that no representative of the remount committee could be present. The fact that many animals suitable for remounts were exhibited should be brought to the notice of the Director-General of Remounts, who should be invited to arrange if possible for the Show to be visited next year by officers with commissions to purchase on behalf of Government.

3. The exhibition of agricultural machinery though it may with advantage take place at th same time as the Horse-Show should, as suggested by the Commissioner in Sind, be kept quite distinct from it.

4. His Excellency the Governor in Council is glad to notice that subscriptions in the province reached a sum of Rs. 3,890. The amount to be assigned in prizes must depend upon local subscriptions and be left to the judgment of the committee. Government are at present unable to promise more than Rs. 1,000.

5. The commendation of Government is due to the judges, the managing committee, and particularly to Major Mayhew, Collector of Shikarpur, for their efforts to make the show a success.

(Sd.) J. DEC. ATKINS,

Under-Secretary to Government.

HOME REMITTANCES.

(OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.)

WEEKLY memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills :—

Amount to be remitted during 1887-88	£16,250,000
Remitted from 1st April 1887 to 14th May 1887	£3,463,500
Balance to be remitted from 15th May 1887 to 31st March, 1888	£12,786,500

AN ANGLO-INDIAN PASSAGE ASSOCIATION.

A CORRESPONDENT writes from Matheran :—An attempt is being made to form a combination among the Anglo-Indian travelling public to effect a reduction in the fares charged by the steamship companies for passages from and to India and Europe. One or two plain facts can be quoted which seem clearly to show that, for some reason or other, those fares are at present decidedly exorbitant. How is it that the P. and O. Company charges £68 for a voyage from London to Bombay, and for only £2 more conveys an Australian passenger to Melbourne, which is more than twice the distance ? Does not this look as if we paid, as compared with the Australian colonist, far more than our due share towards the profits of the P. and O. Company ? If it be urged that, owing to the competition of rival companies, any great overcharge is impossible, the answer to this objection is that the P. and O. Company enjoy a practical monopoly of a very large class of Anglo-Indian passengers, namely, of those who are determined *coûte que coûte* to travel by the very best line and have the maximum of comfort and safety on the sea. We do not wish to draw invidious comparisons between the P. and O. and the many other excellent English and Foreign lines of steamships that ply between Europe and India. The mere fact that the first-mentioned Company can venture to charge £18 more than any other company for the voyage between London and Bombay, speaks volumes, and shows how very much more popular that line is than its rivals. Whatever be the reason, the majority of passengers actually prefer to pay 36 per cent. more for a voyage in a P. and O. steamer rather than economise by choosing a less expensive line. Nevertheless, as we have seen, the charge of the P. and O. Company for an Indian voyage is glaringly extravagant as compared with the fares levied by the same Company for voyages to Australia. The ability to make such enormous charges is due to the monopoly that the Company has of rich passengers, and of passengers who think a sea voyage the worst occasion for economy. If some first-rate company would only enter the field and compete with the P. and O. for such passengers, no doubt there would be a speedy reduction of fares to the margin, which would allow a fair amount of profit on the Anglo-Indian passenger traffic. But as unfortunately this is not the case, the Anglo-Indian voyager must strike the blow for himself and try by firm combination to get better terms from the steamship companies, not only from the P. and O. but also from the other companies, who, if the P. and O. reduced their terms, would have to make proportionate reductions. The Anglo-Indian Passage Association is intended to be such a combination to effect this desirable object. The employés of the East India Railway Company by being a united body, have for several years obtained from the P and. O. Company the privilege of getting first-class passages to London at Rs. 500, and second class at Rs. 250, with corresponding reductions for return tickets, and there seems no earthly reason why the civil and military officers of the Indian Government should not obtain the same reasonable terms. If the Company in question find it profitable to take the employés of the East Indian Railway at these rates it necessarily follows that they must get enormous profits out of ordinary Anglo-Indian passengers. The Anglo-Indian community ought not supinely to acquiesce in this state of affairs. All that Captain Boileau, the honorary secretary of the Association, at present requires from sympathisers is the support of one's name and the contribution of one rupee with each name for expenses of printing. " The great object at present," writes Dr. Condon to the *Pioneer*, " is to get a sufficient number of names approving of the Association's actions to enable those acting for us to speak with authority when dealing with the steamship companies ; and I would ask every Indian officer—military and civil—who is not entitled to a passage in a Government transport to send in his name to Captain Boileau. We want at least 2,000 names ; and with that number supporting him, we would see the rates of passage all round tumble down as fast as the rupee." It is hardly necessary at present to enter into the details of the rules by which the Association intends to bind itself into a compact body. Any one interested in the matter may obtain information by writing to Captain Boileau, Dibrugarh, Assam. The project is by no means impracticable. A combination of 2,000 military and civilian officers, that would act as one man, and all bind themselves to travel in the steamships of the company that gave them the best terms, ought to be able to reduce fares to the limit that allows no more than the ordinary rate of profit. It is probable that each member of the Association would need about two full passages a year on an average, either for himself, his wife, his children, or his servants. If this estimate is correct, the Association would secure to the selected company a fixed income of £100,000 a year at the proposed rate of £50 for one full passage. The strongest and richest steamship company in the world would certainly think twice before it refused to come to reasonable terms of accommodation with such a powerful combination.

CURRENCY NOTES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE " BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Can you or any of your numerous readers enlighten the public as to why both the local Paper Currency Office and the Bank of Bombay refuse to cash Government currency notes issued at places other than Bombay. Surely, this is very hard on the public. Government of India notes, be they issued at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, or elsewhere, should be treated as such all over India and duly honoured wherever presented. To refuse to cash them or to receive them as legal tender is to shake the public belief in the promises of Government, for all Government currency notes are but distinct promises on the part of the Government of India to pay a certain sum on demand irrespective of the place where such payment is demanded, and I think nobody has a right to dishonour any such note.

I am told that both our Railway Companies and the Customs authorities raise no objection to receive a currency note on the score of its being issued out of Bombay, and one sees no reason therefore why our Currency Office and our Presidency Bank should not do likewise.

Perhaps our energetic and popular Accountant-General, Mr. Sterndale, who is in charge of the Paper Currency Office, will throw some light on this matter in the interests of the

May 20. PUBLIC.

THE INDIAN FOREST DEPARTMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE " BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The tone of the letter signed " The Policeman in the Farce," which appeared in your issue of the 19th, does not surprise me. I believe the sentiments expressed are those of a very large section of officers serving in the Forest Department. Some considerations are, however, suggested by the letter. The proposals made by the Commission cannot be properly carried out, nor full advantage taken of concessions granted, without the loyal co-operation of District Forest Officers, and a doubt arises whether as matters now stand, this is likely to be given by those who share the opinions of your correspondent.

The time has surely come when the Forest Officers should be really, and not only in name, the Forest Assistant of the Collector of the District. It is well known that the Land Revenue authorities have no voice whatever regarding the transfer or promotion of officers serving in the Forest Department, nor any voice in the selection or control of Forest subordinates. Those of all ranks will naturally regard the dispensing of good things as their real chiefs, and be guided entirely by their views. This would be of little importance if those views were in sympathy with the recent change of policy, but there is too much reason to believe that this is not the case. The success of any new measures must depend immensely on the action of Forest subordinates, and as one of those who desire to see forests treated strictly as a part of the general land administration, which should itself be modelled on that of a private estate, I await with some anxiety the steps which may be taken by Government to ensure that the new departure shall be effective. Forests, as a branch of revenue distinct from land revenue, will never in my opinion be satisfactorily administered, and the process of disforestment might with advantage be made simpler than it now is. It should be possible to meet with promptitude a genuine demand for increased area for cultivation, and the strong attachment of the cultivating class to their own soil should never be lost sight of. It would, perhaps, be difficult to convince any Forest Officer that these views are perfectly consistent with a sincere desire to advance forest interests in every legitimate way. As matters are now managed, the forest balance sheet is scarcely a fair one, for the loss in land revenue from cultivation is not shown, to say nothing of that suffered by local funds. Premising that my *nom de plume* signifies only my desire to see the control of land revenue from all sources in the same hands, and both agriculture and forestry promoted with an impartial regard to the interests of Government and its ryots, I sign myself,—

CENTRALISER.

FIRE AT CHINCHPOOGHLY.

LAST night at about half-past 8 o'clock a fire broke out at the E. D. Sassoon Mills at Chinpooghly, near the Khallah Chowkey. It appears the mills were closed at about 7 o'clock, and the ramoosee on duty observed smoke issuing from the windows of the blow room on the ground floor of the building, about an hour after, and communicated the intelligence to the engineer and the manager of the mill, Mr. Gubbay, who reside in close proximity of the mill. These gentlemen at once repaired to the mill, opened the premises and by means of the donkey engine and other appliances belonging to the mill, with a copious supply of water, assisted by the work people of the mill and townspeople managed to get to the seat of the fire and completely extinguished the flame within an hour after the occurrence. Some of the loose cotton about the machinery were found to be in flames which spread rapidly towards the lower portion of the building. The steam fire engines from Byculla, Pydownee, and the Fort repaired to the scene in quick time but were not used, as the flames were already extinguished before the fire brigade arrived on the spot. Considerable damage was done to the cotton by the water, the amount being roughly estimated at Rs. 3,000. The origin of the fire is attributed to spontaneous combustion.

THE CHARGE OF CHEATING BOMBAY TRADESMEN.

JAMES ARTHUR MORTON, was again brought up on remand, at the Fort Police Court, on Saturday before Mr. Crawley-Boevey, charged with cheating several of the leading tradesmen of Bombay. Miss Morton was again present in Court during the hearing of the case. Since the last hearing Mr. Allen Turner had been instructed to defend the accused, and on the case being called this gentleman said he did not know anything of the proceedings, except what he had read in the newspapers. He had, however, been given to understand that the evidence in the case brought by Messrs. Badham, Pile and Co., had been finished and that there were no more witnesses to call. If that was so, he wished, on behalf of the accused, to cross-examine the witnesses, as hitherto the accused had not been legally represented by any one.

The Magistrate remarked that it was a very irregular thing to do, but he would be glad to give the prisoner every opportunity to cross-examine.

Mr. Turner, acknowledged that it was irregular, but stated that it was only that morning that Miss Morton, had called at his bungalow and asked him to appear for Mr. Morton.

The Magistrate wished to know whether Mr. Turner desired to examine all the witnesses.

Mr. Turner stated that there were one or two he should have to examine, he at the same time pointing out that the application he had to make was that the case of Badham, Pile and Company should be adjourned, and that the other cases should be proceeded with.

Mr. Crawley-Boevey mentioned the names of the witness in Badham's case, and asked that the cross-examination might be restricted as much as possible. Mr. Turner said he did not think he should trouble the Bishop to attend the Court, but it might be necessary. He should not require the attendance of Mr. Pile, but he should like to call Mr. Ardeshir Jeevanjee, the ramoosee, hamal and police sepoy.

The Magistrate having intimated his intention of examining the accused.

Mr. Turner remarked, that he did not know whether his Worship had any particular object in examining him at that period. He submitted that it would be better to do so after the witnesses had been cross-examined, as it might have some effect upon the native witnesses.

The Magistrate complied with this request and said he would resume the case on Wednesday next.

The charge brought by Mr. Taylor against the accused was then proceeded with.

Mr. Robert Taylor said, on the 4th May, the accused came to his shop and ordered some dresses to be sent on approval to the English Hotel. The dresses were sent with one of his young ladies to the hotel where two were selected, but sent back to have some slight alterations made. After this was done they were returned with the bill, but the latter was again returned with a note asking witness to send his man with the receipt in two days' time. On the bill being forwarded at the expiration of the second day it was again sent back with a request that the bearer should call again for payment. It was sent again as requested, when witness received a letter in which the accused stated he expected some money and asked for little more time, while he also asked that some jerseys might be sent, which was done. The bill was sent on the 13th, and the same morning witness received a letter, promising payment of the bill the following day, the accused mentioning that he expected to leave Bombay on the 15th. On the morning of the 14th, witness heard that he had left the hotel during the night, and in consequence of that information he came to the Court and charged Mr. Morton with cheating.

In answer to question from Mr. Turner, witness said that the statement in his information that the accused came to his shop on the 9th or 10th instant, was incorrect, he come on the 4th, witness did not object to give him time to pay for the dresses, on account of the tone of the letter he had received from the accused.

Appi Marri, a peon in the service of the complainant, deposed to taking the dresses to the hotel and stated he did not obtain payment for them. He only received a letter from the defendant.

Miss Boyes said she accompanied the last witness with the dresses to the hotel, she met the defendant at the door, and he told her to go into the room where she saw the lady who she believed was Mrs. Morton. She tried on the dresses, and two of them were chosen, but she took them back to the shop for the purpose of some alterations being made. While she was at the hotel nothing was said to her about payment. She did not take a bill.

Cross-examined : While she was trying the dresses on, Mr. Morton, the defendant, was not in the room. She left him at the door, and did not know what afterwards became of him.

Ardeshir Jeevanjee, proprietor of the English Hotel, gave evidence as to the accused coming to his hotel on the 3rd instant, accompanied by a lady, and leaving during the night of the 14th instant. In consequence of information he went to the Victoria Terminus where he found accused with his baggage. On asking him for payment of his bill, the accused requested him to wait, stating he was only going as far as Byculla by railway to see his wife off. Witness then spoke to the station master, but was referred to the police. He (witness) proceeded to Byculla where he saw Mrs. Morton sitting in a third class carriage. Witness came to the Fort from Byculla, and laid a complaint before the Superintendent of Police. He did not see the defendant leave the hotel.

In cross-examination he said that the accused's companion was his wife, because they asked for a double-room, and when he entered the hotel, accused said the lady was his wife. He produced the hotel book in which the accused entered his name as James Arthur Morton, from Cawnpore. When married people came to the hotel it was not compulsory for both of them to write their names in the book. The list in the hotel referred to by the Bishop of Bombay was prepared by witness. He complained to the police that the accused had cheated him by running away from the hotel, owing him money. Witness was not turned off the platform by the station master ; he was there until the train moved off. Witness had asked accused to pay his bill, and he did not take these proceeding in order to force the defendant to pay ; he could do that in the Small Cause Court.

Essi Chikree, the hotel ramoosee, was examined and gave the same evidence as reported in our issue of Friday last, to the effect that he had seen the accused go out of the hotel three times during the night in question for the purpose of " getting a breath of fresh air." In being cross-examined witness said the accused told him he was going to church. (Laughter.) When he went out he was dressed like any other " native Christian in a suit of dirty clothes." (Loud and prolonged laughter in which Mr. and Miss Morton joined). Asked to describe the colour of the clothes, he said the pantaloons were green—(laughter)and the coat was also green—(laughter)—he also had on a pair of shoes similar to those worn by Parsees. (Laughter.) Only much better. He was in the habit of seeing people go out of the hotel during the night, but not three times in succession. (Laughter.)

Doolba, Bhica, the hotel hamal, repeated his evidence given at the previous hearing as to the accused leaving the hotel by way of the bathroom without his baggage, which witness found missing on entering the room. He thought it possible for some one to have entered the accused's room during his absence.

A police sepoy, No. 244, in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway, said he was on duty at the station on the night of the 13th, and saw the accused bring a bundle of bedding and some luggage to the station. It was placed on the platform. Witness afterwards reported to the station master that a *saheb* had left it there. There were five packages on the platform, The accused placed the luggage in the Jubbulpore train.

Superintendent MacDermott gave particulars of the circumstances attending the arrest of the accused at Sholapore as recorded in our previous issues. In answer to Mr. Turner, he said, the accused gave up the property at once, and made no resistance when the warrant for his arrest was read to him. When he came to witness asking for assistance he said the lady was his sister; he did not say anything about his wife.

Mr. Turner expressed a wish to know what the Magistrate intended to do in this case, and the Magistrate, in reply, said he proposed to take one case, and then consider what should be done.

In answer to a question from Mr. Turner, the Magistrate said the principal question was, could the property before the Court be legally disposed of? Did Mr. Morton claim to be the owner of it? He understood that the property was surrendered by Mr. Morton to the complainants. Of course, as this was a warrant case there might be some technical hitch; but he thought that if the owners of the property received it back they would be willing to withdraw.

Mr. Turner stated that on behalf of his client, he would agree to give up the property.

The Magistrate said this would simplify matters. As regarded the other cases, all the persons interested were men of business, and he thought that their primary wish was to recover their property. If that property was given into their possession, perhaps they would withdraw.

At this point the proceedings were adjourned until Wednesday next at 2-30 p.m.

"A STUDY OF FLOWERS."

THIS was the subject of the eighth lecture of the season delivered under the auspices of the Dnyan Prasarak Mandli by Surgeon K. R. Kirtikar, Acting Professor of Anatomy, Grant Medical College, on Tuesday evening, at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute. The lecturer treated his subject, though highly scientific, in a popular and intelligible manner, and exhibited coloured illustrations of the different parts of flowers and their arrangements, as also pollen grains of Passion flower and Hibiscus under the microscope. After having briefly stated that all matter was divisible into organic and inorganic, Dr. Kirtikar described the properties of each group, and said that organic matter came either from the animal or from the vegetable kingdom. He said that from the fact of plants having breathing spores, from their possessing a vital fluid called sap, which was essential for their growth and existence, and from their having been endowed with the power of reproducing their species, they were entitled to be called "living" organisms. The main features of the three great divisions of plants were next pointed out, and specimens of flowering and flowerless plants exhibited to illustrate the observations. The lecturer next showed the different parts of a flowering plant, and divided them into organs of nutrition and organs of reproduction. He said that the root, stem, and leaves of a plant, whether it was an inside-grower (endogenous) or outside-grower (exogenous) formed the organs of nutrition, and that the flower, fruit and seed formed the organs of reproduction. Having thus prepared his audience to appreciate the position of the flower in the life-history of a plant, Dr. Kirtikar described its structure, its mode of appearance, and its characteristic differences in budding and blooming. The various shapes of flowers were mentioned, differentiating the organs essential for fructification from those merely ornamental, and observing that the stamens and pistils and their component parts were essential for reproduction or fructification, while the petals and sepals, and their appendages were merely ornamental. He then briefly described the mode of fructification by the discharge of pollen, and alluded to the important part played by bees and butterflies in the fecundation of certain classes of plants. Charles Darwin, he said, had proved by experiment how certain plants were never fecundated if pollen were not carried to their female flowers by insects. The different arrangements of the stamens and pistils were next described and their component parts considered. After making a few remarks regarding the theory of the colour of flowers, the lecturer closed his observations thanking his audience for the patient hearing they had given him, notwithstanding his inability to speak well in Guzerati, that not being his vernacular.

At the close of the lecture, the president, Mr. K. R. Kama, made a few observations and thanked Dr. Kirtikar for his learned lecture, expressing a hope that he might be permanently located in Bombay so as to be able to give the Dnyan Prasarak Mandli and other literary societies in Bombay the benefit of his learning and experience in various branches of human knowledge. In conclusion, he mentioned that Dr. Kirtikar's was the closing lecture of the season (1886-87), Mr. Kabraji being unable, on account of other engagements, to give this season his usual closing treat on Indian music.

THE WATERLOO CAMPAIGN.

IN an interesting review of "La Campagne de 1815,' published at Brussels, the *Avenir Militaire* of Apria 15 gives some views of the battle of Waterloo from standpoint different from that which is generally taken in this country. The *Avenir Militaire* remarks that if a Frenchman be asked what was the cause of the defeat of Napoleon, he will answer. "The treason and the fault of his generals." An Englishman, on the contrary, will attribute it to the solidity of the British troops. The *Avenir* contends that it was the flank march of Blucher which was the essential factor of the military operations of the day. A Prussian prince, bearing the honoured name of Blucher, a diplomatist and a soldier—still, we believe, alive—visiting Apsley House, and looking there in vain for any souvenir of his great ancestor, asked with simplicity, "Is it still believed by anyone in England that Wellington won the battle of Waterloo all by himself?" From the other side we may repeat a story which we heard recently from the lips of a French prince. When he was a boy there often came to his father's house one of the most distinguished of Napoleon's generals, and from him he heard an incident exceedingly characteristic of the feeling at the time amongst the great officers of the French Army. It was after the combat at Quatre Bras. Napoleon had issued his orders for the attack on the allied position, and the general who told the story, meeting Ney in the evening of June 17, said to him, "We are ordered to attack, I see, in battallion columns. I fear that the Emperor has not sufficiently considered the terrible effect of the fire of English infantry drawn up in line, converging on the heads of columns. If the Emperor had any experience of the tremendous power of fire from long lines of infantry on the narrow heads of the columns, as you and I had in Spain, I am sure he would have modified is tactics. Is it too late to point out to his Majesty the necessity of some alteration in the attack on the English?" The General replied, 'I am a cavalry officer, and I certainly am not inclined to be told by the Emperor to mind my own business. So if you want to speak to his Majesty about the subject, you had better do it yourself." The other observed, "I have already had a wigging to-day, and I do not care to run the risk of another." And so the matter ended. The faults commited on both sides were stupendous. The Wellington was caught certainly dancing, if not napping at Brussels. He kept 17,000 troops at Halle, fearing for his communications during the battle; whilst, as Grouchy was marching against the last line of communications of the Prussians by Louvain Blucher abandoned his communications with Liege, and fell back on Wavre. But Wellington, as Colonel Chesney points out, had no faith in his allies, and therefore he held on like a bulldog to his ships at Ostend; whilst Blucher, on the other hand, quite sure of his allies, risked everything to keep his position in contact with him, and completely deceived Napoleon who, grandest of all strategists as he was, could not believe if possible that the Prussians could attack his flank at Waterloo. It is often overlooked in this country that the *coupe de foudre* which Napoleon meditated on the Prussians was averted by the desertion of General Bourmont and two of his staff officers to Blucher on the morning of the 15th, with the news that he was to be attacked immediately, which caused him to concentrate the whole of his army on Sombreff. It is interesting to read in a French author, Quinet, an account of the charges of English cavalry on the squares of the French Guard, which to a certain extent reverses the *rote* in English narratives, where the English squares are represented as being exposed to the constant attacks of the French horse. The French author asserts that no regiment or brigade of our cavalry broke the ranks of the Imperial Guard, who saved their colours—that is to say, their eagles—and were only finally borne down by the press of fugitives and by the combined attacks of the whole of the allied armies. M. Taine and other eminent Frenchmen have sought to take down Napoleon from the summit of the historical column more lasting than that which the Communists levelled and M. Thiers restored in the Place Vendome. If it is the glory of Wellington to have been the conqueror of conquerors, it is to his credit that he has rendered homage to the personality of Napoleon, to whose presence on the field he attributed the value of many thousands of men. Bonaparte will be to all time one of the not many great generals in whom the power of command, the faculty of execution, and conception were united in a stupendous whole, constituting him Imperator—a master in war, in administration, and in imperial qualities and attributes.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL.—In Throat Diseases its efficacy is unequalled. Sir G. Duncan Gibb, Bart., M. D., Physician to the Westminster Hospital, writes:—"The value of Dr. de Jongh's Cod-Liver Oil as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails." Sold only in capsuled Imperial half-points, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and store-keepers. Sole consignees.—Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

THE GOOD FAITH OF POLITICAL CONTROVERSY.

THE *Times* has given insertion in small print to the following letter from the Lord Mayor of Dublin, Mr. T. D. Sullivan, dated the 23rd April:—

In *The Times* of the 22d instant, the writer of a letter signed "Lex" states that shortly after the murders of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke the police authorities sent to the offices of the *Nation*, the *Weekly News*, and *United Ireland* for insertion as an advertisement copies of the Government proclamation offering a reward of £1,000 for any information which would bring the assassins to justice, and he says those journals refused to insert the document. Then he proceeds to point the moral of this story thus:—"All the Nationalist papers of the extreme type therefore refused to give any facility to the Government in discovering the Phœnix Park murderers." And by way of widening still further the scope of his indictment he proceeds to ask:—"Does not this discount at its proper value the manifesto of Mr. Parnell?"

"*Lex's*" logic is not very cogent; but apparently anything is thought good enough for use against Irish Nationalists. As regards the journals abovenamed, I am responsible for two of them; and it appears to me that their conduct in relation to the Phœnix Park murders should be judged not by what they did not insert and did not say, but by what they did insert and did say. The non-insertion of the Government proclamation in their advertising columns only shows that the proprietor did not choose to touch any Government money in connection with that lamentable occurence. But those journals did a much better, more befitting, and more influential thing; they denounced the crime and the criminals in editorial articles, and mourned over the disgrace which had been brought on the country and the almost irreparable harm done to the national cause. Permit me to quote a few passages from a leading article of the *Nation* of Saturday, May 13, 1882, the first publication of that journal after the tragedy in the park. It said:—

"Of the terrible deed of blood perpetrated in the park on Saturday evening there are just two observations to make by way of condemnation. It was in itself infamous to the last degree, and it was a blow to Ireland such as had not been delivered since the crime of the Union was consummated. The assassination of both Lord Frederick Cavendish and of Mr. Burke was infamous in itself. All murders are so without exception, whatever the excuses that may be offered for their perpetration. But in the case of Lord Frederick Cavendish, at least, this horrid butchery was specially criminal and loathsome. . . . The deadly assault made on him was equally shameful, horrible, and ferocious; and it will be long before all men who are not utterly brutalized will cease to think of it with the most intense feelings of indignation and of horror."

That denunciation would not have gained force with the Irish people, but rather lost it, had there appeared in the advertising columns of the same paper a proclamation from Dublin Castle, paid for at so much per line, offering a reward for the discovery of the murderers. I will ask space for one more extract from the same article:—

"Never, in human memory, have a people risen so promptly, so unanimously, and so vigorously to denounce any crime as the Irish people have done this week to put the stamp of their reprobation on the murder of the Chief and Under Secretaries. Every important centre of population in the island, every public body of any note in the country, almost every political, social, and charitable society throughout the entire island, and representatives of every class in the population—all have joined together to express a hope that those who perpetrated it it may be tracked to their hiding-places and dragged thence to the bar of public justice."

The article of the *Weekly News* of the same date was even more impassioned. It said:—

"In grief and pain, and with a burning sense of indignation over a foul crime, we address our readers to-day. The bloody deed done in the Phœnix Park on last Saturday evening—a deed at once so atrocious, so audacious, and so wanton—has shocked the Irish race all over the world more terribly than any infamy that has been committed on Irish soil since the horrors of '98 were enacted and has caused such a universal uproar of reprobation and denunciation as has never before been heard in this unfortunate island. . . . From day to day the public eagerness to learn that the murderers had been tracked to their lair, wherever it may be, grew and strengthened as precious time passed away without bringing the truth which all longed to hear. . . . Never was there such entire unanimity of feeling on the part of all sections of the Irish people, high and low, rich and poor, of all political sects and all religious creeds as in the fervid desire—nay, painful anxiety—to know that the vile assassins had fallen into the hands of justice."

I ask your insertion of the foregoing extracts as an act of justice to my journals, the imputation in the letter of your correspondent being that they exhibited no desire that the assassins should be discovered and punished for their crime. But I have reserved for this part of my letter an answer to his allegation which is even more conclusive. He has told you that the Government proclamation was refused insertion in the advertising columns of the *Nation* and *Weekly News* (where it would be paid for by the police authorities); he has taken care not to tell you that it was inserted in the news columns of both those papers prominently and, of course, free of charge. But such is the fact; the document may be seen, set forth in paragraphs, leaded, and with the chief lines in large capitals, in the *Nation* of May 13, 1882, page 4, and in the *Weekly News* of the same date, page 5. So much for the honest "Lex" and his veracious letter.

In conclusion, as you have lately been writing a great deal about "Parnellism and Crime," perhaps you would permit me, as one of the party you have so furiously vilified, to say in your columns a few words on the subject. I am not going into a critical examination of your articles. I have not read them. The reprint of them in pamphlet form, with its repulsively-marked title-page, I have seen in some shop windows, but never had in my hands. I know, however, from references thereto which I have seen and from common report, the nature of that work—how it is pieced and patched together, how circumstances are exaggerated and misrepresented, how dates are jumbled about, what false inferences are drawn what imaginary connexions are made between unrelated things, and how untrue is the entire picture thus worked up for the eyes of the British public. But I pass all that by. I go to the plain common sense of the whole case as I understand it, and I say that an unpopular system of government, maintained by exterior force, worked and directed from a foreign centre; oppressive laws under which wrong is done and misery is created, and the administration of those laws by a tyrannical, rapacious, and detested class, will generate disorder and crime among any people on earth as long as the world lasts. These factors have been in operation in Ireland for ages. They were at work long before "Parnellism" or Mr. Parnell himself was born; and with what sad consequences the blotted pages of our history only too plainly show. To expect that you can have gross misgovernment, cruel injustice, grievous suffering, and squalid poverty existing for a length of time in any country, and along with them public contentment and unbroken social order, is to expect too much from imperfect human nature. One of the reasons we Irish Nationalists have for hating the misrule of our country is that it tends to demoralize and debase our people. We sorrowfully admit that it has perverted the better nature of only too many among them. Our desire is to lift up even the poorest and worst of our countrymen and improve their condition materially and morally; it is to raise the scale of comfort, happiness, and virtue all over the land. That we can never do until we totally change the present system of government, and make the Irish people the framers of their own laws and the guardians of order in their own country. Against their right or their fitness to exercise such privileges the present troubles prove nothing. Freedom educates and elevates a people. Deny them power and responsibility, rule them without regard to their own wishes or opinions, treat them as inferior beings, scourge them as slaves, and you may make them anything except good citizens. I must draw these remarks to a close. I repeat that I do not deny the existence of political discontent and agrarian disorder in Ireland, but I say they are the inevitable outcome of the system of government which England has imposed on this country and is still maintaining. In your articles you are seeking to put the responsibility for those evils on the wrong shoulders, and your suggested remedies, which have failed a hundred times, are vain and mischievous. I would say to the English people, Let a change of treatment be tried—Heaven knows it is time for it. Give us Irishmen, at long last, a chance of setting our hands to the management of our own affairs, and then blame us if we do not soon produce in Ireland a happier state of things than we have now after centuries of British government and in the 87th year of the miscalled Union.

The editor of the *Times* feeling that it is necessary to say something in answer to this letter which disposes of the misrepresentation that the Irish Press refused to insert the police notification about certain assassins, deemed the following response sufficient for appearances:—

[*.* There is no "repulsively-marked title-page" to the reprint of "Parnellism and Crime" issued from *The Times* Office. Mr. T. D. Sullivan must be referring to a reprint for which *The Times* is in no way responsible.]

DRESS AND FASHION.

THERE was the usual harvest of Easter eggs this year and something more than the usual show of new materials, smart gowns, and gay millinery in the shops wherewith to do honor to the season. Until now, however, there has been no sign of pleasant spring save in the bonnets. There all is color, gaiety, and ornament, flowers taking precedence of all else—soft velvet blossoms, tinted naturally enough, though always with a view to the special fancy of the moment. Thus the roses either exhibit that exquisite tint—fashionable china pink, or the more æsthetic hue of *vieux rose* into which the queen of blossoms fades after maturity; the forget-me-not is not always heavenly blue, but has a pinkish or a lilac tint to be found in opening buds or plants grown in the shade; the primrose is preferred in the pink or crimson variety, while the pansies are the newest productions of the horticulturist—maroon and cream, purple toning off into dull lilac, crimson melting into mauve. And as a foundation whereon to mount these blooms, straw woven in fantastic fashion—now coarse and irregular, now fine as lace, sometimes in two contrasting colours or picked out with beads, the brim bound with gathered velvet or concealed beneath folds of this material or edged with a garland of more flowers. As the season advances out will come the mantles—often mantles only in name and really bodices almost entirely composed of trimming; beaded plastrons joined by side-pieces in velvet, plastrons of velvet merely framed in lace or passementerie and drawn in to the figure by means of a belt that passes unperceived round the waist.

These *soi-distant* mantles are so expensive to buy ready-made that a serious economy may be realised in getting them executed by a dressmaker of the *factotum* order—one who will follow instructions. The amount of material needed is small, and short lengths of velvet or brocade purchased on sale days come in well for the purpose. Let the plastrons be cut like the centre, front and back pieces of an ordinary bodice, finished off in a little jockey basque behind and with points in front, and joined on the shoulders only. Green or sapphire velvet looks very well with black lace and jet. The former should be ruched in double file all round so as to form a frame to the velvet, and also down the centre of the front; the fullness being accentuated at the point, on the shoulders, and around the jockey. Falling epaulets of lace may be added on the shoulders, and tassels or more complicated *motifs* of jet set at intervals on the frilling, while around the throat they may be placed more closely together so as to form a necklet with an upright ruching of lace. No special knowledge is necessary to assure success in this as with the visite, fraught with much difficulty to the partially initiated. There are few more delicate operations than the proper setting in of a visite sleeve for instance. Another highly becoming and dressy outer garment consists of a black faille bodice, cut with points long in front and short behind and curved over the hips, so that it does not measure more than an inch below the waist. If the wearer is slim two side pieces are sufficient, and the fronts should be cut on the cross—the darts being suppressed, if possible, or at any rate reduced to two; when a bodice is not required to be very tight—and such a garment made to be worn over the body of the dress should not de very tight—this is a comparatively easy matter. The bodice in question is fastened at the throat with a couple of hooks and open to the waist below, where again it is closed by means of more hooks to the extremity of the point. The opening is filled up with a chemisette of black lace, folded and tacked underneath; while a frill of lace, widening out on the hips, serves the purpose of a basque, wide cravat ends of the same being attached beneath the point, which gives it an out-of-door air. Finally, it is completed by a Pierrot collar—a wide frilling of lace falling over the shoulders, and a ruching set up against the throat, and by loose lace sleeves, a bouillonne and a frill, the whole not reaching lower than the elbow. The fichu Dolores is another variation of the same theme. The materials are, black tulle handsomely beaded with jet, black lace, and thin black sarcenet for lining. As for the cut it is Spanish—as its name indicates—of the Sixteenth Century, a sort of jerkin setting smoothly over the shoulders, and falling straight to the waist, where it is turned in without trimming—that is to say, the tulle on the silk lining; it is closed down the front (hooked beneath a double row of large black beads), and finished off at the throat with a high collar profusely embroidered with jet. To form the sleeves three flounces of lace are mounted on a bell-shaped silk sleeve, also cut off at the waist, with a row of jet fringe falling over the topmost frill. Similar *mantelets* or fichus may be composed of velvet-woven grenadine exhibiting two or more colours and perhaps brightened up with a little gold, in which case, of course, the beads would be coloured or guilt. When costumes are intended to be worn out-of-doors, without the addition of an upper garment of any kind, mantle or what-not—the polonaise, redingote and their derivatives are applicable, and are beginning to take the place of the costume and jacket. The tunic, panels, &c., without being cut in one with the pieces of the bodice, are, as it were, their natural continuation.

Descriptions of this sort are not easy, but I will try to set them forth as clearly as possible, beginning with a comparatively simple model in Vicugna cloth and fancy striped velvet. For the skirt, five breadths of the latter material are required, the front one alone being slightly gored; for the rest the fulness is distributed pretty evenly round the waist. The tunis composed of four breadths of cloth. It is open at the left side to the waist; the front breadth and the one on the right fall almost straight and are gathered like the rest, while the back one has its superabundant length caught up in *pouf*. The cloth bodice, fitting well over the band of the skirt and describing a deep curve, back and front, is made double-breasted, the right side crossing over the other, being fastened beneath a tapering band of velvet, cut on the cross. Moreover, it is open above, with coat-collar of velvet, so as to show a plastron to match. The sleeves are quite long, with velvet cuffs. A similar double-breasted bodice in iron grey silk has collar, &c., of velvet ottoman (dark blue arabesques on a grey ground); it is worn with pleated chemisette of red Surah. The skirt, plain in front, has two wide panels the figured material placed upon it, only an inch or two of space being left between the two. Beyond these panels the skirt is mounted in deep flutes, the same flutes being continued round the back, beneath a pointed drapery of plain silk. Three breadths are required for this drapery, cut a yard-and-a-half in length. They must be pleated in four deep pleats to the waist, and when this is done the right edge is pleated up over it, in four more pleats, which is a most effective way of managing a *pouf*. There are seven breadths of silk in the pleated skirt, without counting the figured panels.

A toilette in checked silk, with the tunic and skirt in one, must have twelve or thirteen yards for this skirt alone, cut up into breadths and mounted on a foundation completely concealed by them—not so much as a foot-frilling visible below. On the right side and at the back the materials are looped up *en vagues*, which necessitates these breadths being cut longer than those on the left side, where they are kilted, or the one in front, where the silk is draped in a single festoon and secured beneath a broad velvet panel. This panel is divided into two, and a row of handsome buttons sewn on each of the inner edges with gimp brandebourghs. As for the bodice, it is made with a minimum amount of point, and is ornamented with a plastron vest in velvet, cut down like a gentleman's waistcoat, and fastened with a double row of buttons on a smaller scale than those of the skirt and *brandebourgs*, to correspond. Dresses, with a single embroidered panel, either in silk or woollen, may be arranged in the following way: The panel must be sewn down on the foundation skirt, rather forward but not quite in the centre of the front; upon this the selvedge, if a front breadth, is folded down, beneath a row of fancy buttons. The rest of the skirt is pleated right round until the other selvedge comes turning over the opposite side of the panel. A *pouf*, forming two short-pointed draperies, moreover, is put on behind. The bodice is double-breasted, or, rather, one side buttons over the other, plastron-wise, like a gendarme's tunic, and is set at the throat into a wide officer collar, the long, tight sleeves terminating in cuffs to correspond. Here and there are to be seen a few full bodices—full in the front only; but they are the exception, although many of the jackets are made with fronts *flattant*—that is to say, without darts and declared by those who ought to know to be peculiarly becoming to full figures.

The dressmaker who exercises her art in Paris is often called upon to dissimulate an excess of *embonpoint*. But if the "floating" fronts of a jacket have this effect, it is not so with the gathered bodice—a style which ought to be reserved for girlish figures of the willow type. They require a belt, which should be drawn down in a point in front, and ought to be combined with rather a simple skirt and tunic, both gathered to the waist. Sometimes the bodice portion of a polonaise is made full in front, which will be drawn in by a belt or sash starting from the side seams. Thus, a heliotrope cashmere tunic is worn over a Sicilienne skirt of the same hue, hemmed up with wide galloon composed almost entirely of beads. The tunic is allowed to fall very low in front, but is tucked up a good deal behind. The band is made of beaded galloon—narrower than that on the skirt, and so are the collar and cuffs. Very charming and at the same time useful polonaises are made of black lace to wear over black silk or satin skirts. In one or two instances I have seen wide sash ribbons attached to the side seams (not folded, but spread out to their entire width), and then pinned down in front in a point, so as to form a sort of corselet, above which the black lace is shaped full over the bosom. Bows of ribbon—when colour is used—should be placed on the shoulders to take off the trenchant effect of the sash. Both black and white lace dresses are also trimmed with several rosettes of ribbon—one on the left shoulder, a second at the waist, a third half way down the skirt, and a fourth on the hem—the ribbon being carried from one to another. Flounced lace dresses may have fringes of coloured ribbon beneath each row of lace, and plain silk skirts be trimmed with rows of such loops in lieu of a flounce.

The favourite colour is decidedly heliotrope. Dresses of this colour are seen in cloth alone, in cloth and velvet, and in silk and cashmere. Too many persons wear black mantles or black hats with heliotrope dresses. This is an inartistic combination. Cream colour, gold, or maize are safe. Twine colour is nearly so; and some shades of tan in its paler tones go well with heliotrope. There are many new shades of green, and many of them assort admirably with brown. Toad green and forest brown look friendly together; but there are browns and greens which are deadly enemies. Red is still much worn. A few all-red dresses are seen, but they are seldom ventured on by persons of taste. They are absolutely disfiguring to many, while to a few they are certainly the most becoming costume that could be devised.

Some of the new cloths are cut out in pointed or rounded tabs at the selvage, and these are arranged so as to outline themselves upon the silk or velvet skirt on which the cloth is draped. This new idea suggests the probability of a return to the old pinked-out flounces, of which the fashion revives every now and then, never wholly disappearing, though it has not been largely adopted for some years past. Though in some of the best houses there is a decided revulsion towards simplicity, there is still a leaning in other ateliers towards over-elaboration. This is the sin of the second-rate, and ought always to inspire a sentiment of distrust in the wary client. To over-elaborate one's draperies is to exhibit a want of confidence in one's self, and what better excuse could there be for a want of confidence on the part of others?

With regard to some of the minor details of dress, it may be remarked that sunshades covered with tartan silks are made to wear with dresses to match. This is not an inspiriting piece of intelligence, but the fashion will probably soon die out. Collars and cuffs have come in again, in their old form, viz., white linen. No other so well suits a tailor-made gown. Silk gloves are much in favor. They are still worn very long, and it is a source of wonder to many economically-minded persons that articles which cost so much should last so short a time. There are those who cannot wear silk gloves. They give a "horrid feeling" to the hands, which communicates itself in some inexplicable manner to the teeth, these being set on edge as by a sour apple, or the scraping of a finger nail up a slate. Persons who suffer from this disadvantage have perforce to wear kid gloves, which are dearer still than silk; but immunity from the disagreeable sensation in question is always held cheap at the money.

Some of the new hats are made of straw dyed literally to every colour of the rainbow—red, yellow, green, blue, violet, orange, pink, heliotrope, and many other degrees of tint are all to be seen running in lines beside each other in these novel hats, which are usually trimmed with a tartan ribbon of portentous width, in which all the colours of the straw are gathered together as in a bouquet. These violent delights have violent ends, and no one would very strongly object to assist at the cremation of such a hat as was lately seen at a private view, in which the seven prismatic colours ran after each other up and down the crown, all round the brim, and were finally caught and bound together in bows of tartan ribbon. It must be a lovely face that can still look charming under such a trial as this. Fashions of this sort are not even intended to be durable. Like some of the minor dialogues in Shakespeare's plays, they are intended only to fill up an interval and give the people behind the scenes leisure for more important matters.

It seems likely that the modified poke bonnet will be largely worn by persons in the first flight of fashion. Some of the newest of these are bent upward in a sharp point in front, forming the outline of a sabot. The pointed space beneath is often filled in with flowers, and sometimes with a small knot of ribbon velvet. Many bonnets are stringless. Mantles grow smaller and smaller as the season advances, some of the latest consisting merely of deep fringes of jet or coloured beads from the shoulder and the waist, appearing to be held together by the smallest quantity possible of velvet or plush. Embroidery appears on everything and in every imaginable tint. Many of the mantles are composed almost entirely of bead embroidery, woven in to the canvas, and alternating with stripes of figured gauze. Occasionally, the front of the dress is draped with similar beaded gauze to that of which the capemantle is composed; and those who like to be very consistent have a piece of it introduced into the bonnet either as crown or as part of the trimming.

AN HOUR AT A JHEEL.

I HAD sent a couple of boys with gun and cartridges on ahead, also a syce to hold my pony; and, after a goodly *chota hasri*, had started with the first streak of dawn for a jheel in the Delhi district. The air was heavy with the scent of the mango blossoms as I rode along, telling that summer was nigh; and though it was pleasant and fresh in the early morning, I knew we were going to have a hot still day. It is almost too warm to shoot in March, and the birds one gets are hardly worth eating, but I thought I would have a last *whang* at the ducks and snipe by way of bidding them farewell and Godspeed.

I arrived at the well-known spot without mishaps, and gave the pony over to my syce, when—"But good heavens!" said I, "where's the gun?"

"Don't know, Sahib," replied the boy with the cartridges. "The syce and I started together, and Alla Diya with the gun said he would catch us up. We have been expecting to see him every moment, but he has not come yet. Perhaps he mistook the orders, and has gone to some other jheel."

This was a pretty pickle, and I mentally consigned Alla Diya to a warmer place than India; however, there was nothing to be gained by losing one's temper, so I made up my mind to wait a bit longer, and to occupy myself by watching the wild fowl on the jheel.

Telling my men to wait where they were, and to keep a sharp look-out for the gun, I strolled off quietly under cover to a well concealed spot in the tall grasses by the water's edge, and squatted there. I had made this nest for myself earlier in the season, and had had many a good day's sport from it. A few months previous I had from this very spot shot a male smew (Mergellus albellus), the only one I have ever seen in this district. It happened in this wise: After some brisk firing, which had frightened away all the occupants of the jheel. I had seated myself quietly in my ambush waiting for fresh arrivals. Presently I heard the swish of wings, and a male albellus flew past me, and alighted in the water not twenty yards off. I watched him for some moments as he swam about, unsuspicious of my presence, but apparently uneasy in mind at finding himself quite alone. The smew is a gregarious bird, and is rarely seen except in flocks. I have seen parties of ten or twelve together in the Amritsar district, but in this district I had never happened to see one before. I waited for some time to see whether any others would join the specimen in question, and then shot him.

On the present occasion, as I peered out from my place of concealment, I found the edges of the jheel swarming with blacktailed godwits (Limosa ægocephala). I had never before seen such a number of them together. The godwit is not very common in the Delhi district, though I have generally shot a few every year in the course of the season. At the end of February and beginning of March one occasionally comes across large flocks of them wending their way to cooler regions. The latest date I have seen them in this part is the 25th March.

I think there must have been nearly five hundred of them paddling about the shallows. They could not see me from my retreat; and one party of feeders advanced so close that I could notice that the grey winter plumage was fast changing for the brown and bar marking of the summer costume. By firing into the middle of them I should have killed a dozen at least, and perhaps bagged a few more with my left as they rose; after that I should get no more shots. I have always found that at the first report of the gun these birds leave the jheel *en masse*, and give no more chances.

A godwit is capital eating; it is one of the best of our game birds; rarely fishy, and always, when properly cooked, juicy and succulent, yet many sportsmen class them with the snippets and waders and let them off as beneath notice. They feed silently and quietly, but at the report of the gun, and when alarmed, fly off with a clear, sharp musical whistle, heard at long distances and easily recognised.

As I watched the godwits busily feeding a troop of spot-bill ducks (Anas pœcilorhyncha) come sailing by. The spot-bill is one of the commonest ducks in this district; it may not be bagged in such large numbers as the gadwall, but in many ways it seems to be commoner; one sees it more frequently, and in any jheel where one finds other ducks a few spot-bills are almost sure to be there. As they swim briskly past, quack-quacking in a voice very like the common duck, I am reminded of many a long and bootless chase after wounded birds. The spot-bill is a grand diver, and when merely winged is one of the most difficult ducks to retrieve. In a right and left, this season, I brought down five of them; two of the birds fell dead, and a third was very nearly so, and gave no trouble; the other two fell into the water in full possession of their wits. The piece of water was perhaps five hundred square feet in extent, and in depth not more than three feet at its deepest part, yet two men were quite unable to retrieve the winged birds. The efforts of the men to catch the ducks were most amusing, but as it was getting dark I resolved to put an end to the fun with a couple of charges of No. 6 shot. The laugh was then turned against me, for the birds, coming up after a dive with just the beak and eyes above water, would watch the gun and dive again at the flash, and so escape unhurt. I fired three cartridges at one duck before we were able to secure it, while, in the darkness, the other escaped altogether.

The spot-bill breeds regularly in the Delhi district and I have frequently found nests containing eight to ten eggs in July and August. At such times the bird is very tame, and allows one to approach to very close quarters. I have on several occasions, when their nests have been at hand, watched them swimming in small pieces of water, showing hardly more concern at my presence than if they had been domestic ducks. At the beginning of this shooting season, when out after snipe, my men caught three young ducks of this species. They were well grown, but not fully fledged, and, though quite unable to fly, were expert divers; and it cost us no small trouble to catch them. We took them home to my poultry yard, where they soon became very tame, and would waddle up with the ordinary tame ducks for their food. I meant to see whether they would interbreed with the common duck, but they all unfortunately came to a bad end before they reached maturity.

A little beyond the spot-bills is a group of pintails (Dafila acuta), all drakes. At intervals, leaving one sentinel on the watch, the whole lot of them duck under water, with just their rumps and fine-pointed dark tails sticking straight up in the air. I have always found the pintail extremely shy and wary. It may not be difficult to get a right and left on first arrival at a jheel, but assuredly they will all be off at the first report with the firm intention not to return again till all is quiet. The spot-bills and shovellers, the teal and gadwall, will return again and again, but the pintails are off in a bee-line for some spot where they trust they will be unmolested. So unless there are mallards on the jheel, go for the pintails first; you will get plenty of shots at the teal and spot-bills afterwards.

The pintails with their brown heads, long graceful necks, and pointed tails always put in a conspicuous appearance on a jheel, and can be recognised a long distance off. They are aristocratic-looking ducks, and behave as such, arriving late and departing early, like notables at a dinner party, who think they confer a favor by their presence, and don't like to make it too cheap.

To the right of the pintails, and in great contrast to them, are a few vulgar hovellers (Spatula clypeata), greedily feeding. The drake with his gloss, dark-green head might be a handsome bird but for his ugly great shovel bill, that spoils all. I confess I do not love the shoveller. He is poor sport, and poorer food, but apart from these considerations there is something coarse and caddish about him that reminds one of Arry on a holiday, dressed in brilliantly-colored garments, but whom no one could mistake for a gentleman. The pintail with his quiet sober-tinted plumage looks a nobleman beside him.

The earliest date I have seen the shoveller on is the 19th October, and he often stops with us a long time, and outstays his welcome in fact. He will frequently linger as long as there is sufficient water to float him on the stagnant village pond. No matter how dank and loathsome the water may be, he is content to grovel in it until absolutely compelled by the heat to leave. I once saw a pair of them as late as the 1st May.

As I turn away from the shovellers to reconnoitre further. I hear a familiar cry overhead and a pair of ruddy shelldrakes "(Casarca rutila) come straight over my head, about twenty yards up, and alight on a little mud patch in the middle of the jheel. What a diabolical noise they make; it is possible they may have caught a glimpse of my person as they flew over me; at any rate they continue to give vent to ugly, warning cries, twisting their necks round and peering here and there, doing their best by their behaviour to alarm the whole community. I have said I do not love the shoveller but I absolutely dislike the ruddy sheldrake. If he happened to be a delicacy for the table, and much shot at in consequence, I should not blame him for taking care of himself, but, considering his immunity from the dangers that the well-flavored ducks are heir to, I object to his decided expressions of alarm as if he were in constant danger of his life. Unfortunately, too, the other wild fowls pay more attention to his croakings of alarm than the Trojans did to the prophecies of Cassandra, and much sport is spoiled in consequence. I recollect once stalking in the most painstaking manner a party of—what I believed to be—white-fronted geese. (*Anser albifrons*). I was not quite certain on this point, as at a distance this species is hardly to be distinguished from the greyleg; however, whatever they were, I had barely got within the range of a wire cartridge and B B shot, when a pair of Brahminy ducks uttered a loud warning cry, and the geese were off. I have never forgiven the shelldrakes for this; it is the only chance I have ever had of shooting the laughing goose.

Just listen to that pair now. The male is the large bird of the two, and has a black ring around his neck the female—like females of other bipeds—seems to be the more garrulous of the two, but this may be my fancy. Their noisy cries had quite disturbed the pintails; they rise in a body, and then the whole community is alarmed. Groups of ducks rise in all directions, until the air is dark with them; the majority of them, however, hearing and seeing nothing further, only wheel round and round and settle on the water again. It has been for all the world like a game of "general post;" and the different flocks all round the jheel have changed positions. Where the pintails had been so busily feeding, heads in the water and tails in the air, is now a group of gadwalls (Chaulelasmus steperus). The gadwall is always a lively noisy duck, and now being a bit alarmed every member of the group is giving vent to his feelings in a series of loud quacks.

At the spot vacated by the spot-bills is now a batch of tufted pochards (Fuligula cristata). Two male birds are so close to me that I can see clearly the yellow color of the irides contrasting with the blackness of their round, stumpy heads. Evidently they don't suspect my presence; they are soon occupied in diving and feeding, and pass round the corner of the tall grasses, where I can no longer see them. Many sportsmen seem to consider the tufted pochard is a very shy duck; I can only say I have not in this district found them at all difficult of approach. I have short numbers of them, and might have bagged many more, had I not systematically passed them over in the pursuit of other species.

As I sit a snipe drops rapidly from overhead, and very nearly alights within a yard of me; then suddenly catching sight of my person he goes off in a tremendous hurry with a loud *scape*, twisting and turning in his flight as if he fully expected a charge of No. 10 shot after him. He seems relieved at not hearing the report of the gun and drops on a mud bank fifty yards ahead, where, with a glance round to see that all is right, he plunges into the grass close by. Presently, just where he disappeared, the tufts of grass are stirred, and a long line of teal (*querquedula crecca*.) emerge paddling away for some other favorite nook.

I do like the common teal; he is one of our earliest visitors: visits us, too, in vast multitudes, affording good sport thoughout the season, and ranking, for the table, among the foremost of our Indian game birds. This is just such a *jheel* as he loves and where he shows the prettiest sport. A large portion of the water is covered with reeds and grasses, from which the birds rise again and again, within easy range, long after the gunner imagines the place to be cleared of them. He is, perhaps, the earliest of our migratory wild fowl. The spot-bill, I have mentioned breeds with us; and towards the close of the rains the little cotton teal ("Nettopus coromandelianus") swarms in the district but only for a short time. After a fortnight or three weeks or so they have all cleared out and then the very best species of wild fowl one sees is assuredly the common teal.

Seated in my little nook I plan my campaign when my gun shall have arrived. I will first make for that thickly-grassed promontory where the godwits are thickest, and where the pintails, having filled their bellies, are now lying snoozing with their long necks so tucked into their breasts that they are hardly recognisable. I know by experience that these birds will be off at the first report of the gun. I will then, still lying concealed, trust to luck bringing some of the spot-bills, gadwall, and teal within range as they wheel round, and when all the ducks have departed I will devote the remainder of the morning to the snipe. The latter part of the programme is what I really look forward to. If I have a weakness on earth it is for snipe-shooting; no day is then too long and so engrossing is the sport that, obvious of the outside world, one is pulled up at last only by light or ammunition failing.

Vain hopes; the gun does not arrive, and my legs are getting cramped from sitting in one position so long, so at length I rise and show myself, and in horror at the proxity of a dreaded enemy, the occupants of the *jheel* wake up with one accord, and the air is soon dark with winged creatures as they rise in all directions with many quackings and flappings of wings. I light my pipe sadly, preparatory retracing my steps homewards, and as I ride back through the mango groves, where the blossoms smell so sickly sweet. I comfort myself by recalling some words of Buckland's: "Many gentlemen, again, I would venture to remark, start on their travells armed with rod or gun for the sole purpose of killing or destroying, whether by land or water; to these I would say, do not care so much for the actual killing of the animal or fish as for the observing of its habits and the condition of its existence, and the reasons why it trives in one place and not in another. The actual habits of the living creature, it will be found, are quite as worthy of attentive observation as the transitory pleasure of merely turning it into an object of sport."—JOHN BROWN, in the *Asian*.

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CRAWFORD MARKET PRICE CURRENT

	Maximum Rates Rs.	a.	p.
DAILY PRICES—BEEF—			
Prime pieces, 1st sort, per lb	0	3	0
Do. 2nd sort, per lb	0	2	6
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, per lb.	0	2	0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0	1	6
Beefsteak (under part), per lb	0	5	0
Do. (round), per lb	0	1	6
Meat for soup, per lb.	0	1	3
Shins, large, each	0	4	6
Do. small, each	0	3	6
Tongues, fresh, each	0	3	6
Do. salt, each	0	7	6
Suet, 1st sort, each	0	5	0
Do. 2nd sort, each	0	4	0
Liver, each	0	4	0
Heart, each	0	1	6
Kidneys, each	0	1	0
Suet Bread each	0	4	6
Marrow Bones, each	0	1	0
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, for salting, per lb.	0	2	0
Do. do. 2nd sort, do.	0	1	6
Oxtail, each	0	2	6
Sirloin, per lb	0	3	6
Fore Ribs, each	0	3	3
Beef salt, English, per lb	0	4	0

MUTTON—	1ST SORT. Rs.	a.	p.	2ND SORT. Rs.	a.	p.
Saddle, per lb ... Rs.	0	4	0	0	3	0
Leg, Loin, Shoulder, and Neck, per lb.	0	4	0	0	3	6
Liver and Heart, 1st sort, each	0	3	0	0	2	3
Do. do. 2nd sort, each	0	2	6	0	2	0
Breast large	0	3	0	0	2	6
Breast, small, each	0	2	6	0	2	0
Head, each	0	3	6	...		
Kidneys, each	0	1	0	0	0	9
Suet, per lb	0	3	0	0	2	9

	Rs.	a.	p.
PORK (FRESH AND SALT)—			
Pigs, (Roaster), each	3	8	0
Do. Head, per lb	0	2	0
Sausages, per lb	0	4	6
Bacon per lb	0	4	6
Pigsfeet, Salt or Fresh per set	0	8	0
Do. Lard, per lb	0	6	0
Pork, Salt, English	0	12	0
Boiled lard per lb	0	12	0
PICKLES, COUNTRY—			
Mango, per seer	0	1	0
Lime, per seer	0	1	3
Mixed, per seer	0	0	9
Papads, large, per seer	0	1	3
Do. small, per seer	0	1	0
Salt, 1st sort, per seer	0	0	9
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	0	7
Do. pounded, per seer	0	1	6
FIREWOOD—			
Coal, Europe, per ton	17	0	0
Charcoal, country, per maund	0	8	0
Babool, per candy	6	0	0
Do. per maund	0	3	6
Kurrachee Babool, per candy	5	12	0
Do. do. per maund	0	3	6
Aine, per candy	5	0	0
Do. per maund	0	3	0
Mixed, of different sorts, per candy	3	8	0
Do do. do. per maund	0	2	6
Kurmell, per candy	4	12	0
Do. per maund	0	3	0
Khaire, per candy	6	8	0
Do. per maund	0	4	0
MILK AND BUTTER—			
Cow's Milk, per seer measure	0	2	6
Buffalo's Milk, per seer measure	0	2	0
Do. Butter, per cup, 2 ozs.	0	1	6
Jagree, per maund	2	4	0
Butter, English, per tin	0	15	0
Cheese do. per tin	0	12	0
OIL—			
Cocoanut, 1st sort, per maund	4	4	0
Do. 2nd sort, per maund	4	0	0
Sweet Oil, 1st sort, per maund	3	8	0
Do. 2nd sort, per maund	3	2	0
Linseed Oil, country, per maund	4	4	0
Castor Oil, per maund	2	12	0
BREAD—			
Loaves, 1st sort, 13 oz., each	0	1	9
Do. 2nd sort, 13 oz., each	0	1	6
Do. brown, each	0	2	0
Flour, Wheat, per seer	0	1	3
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	1	0
Rolong, 1st, sort per seer	0	1	3
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	1	0
Biscuits, Poona, per lb	0	5	0
Do. Bombay, per lb	0	2	6
Do. Poona, Mixed, per lb	0	4	0
Flour, Rice, 1st sort, per seer	0	0	7
Bajri Rice per lb.	0	0	6
DRY FISH—			
Pomfret, white, large, each	0	1	6
Do. do. small, each	0	1	0
Surmaye, large, each	1	0	0
Do. small, each	0	4	0
Palah, large, each	0	2	6
Do. small, each	0	1	3
Dhomee, large, each	0	1	0
Do. small, each	0	0	8
Wagtee, large, per dozen	0	1	6
Do. small, per dozen	0	0	9
Bumlows, per dozen	0	0	6
Dongury fish, each	0	1	6
SUGAR—			
Coffee, 1st sort, per seer	0	8	0
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	6	0
Sugarcandy, 1st sort, per seer	0	3	0
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	2	0
Sugar, soft, 1st sort, per seer	0	1	6
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	1	3
Do. do. brown, per seer	0	1	3
Do. Mauritius, per seer	0	1	6
Tea, Hill, per lb	0	12	0
Do. 1st sort, per lb	0	12	0
Do. 2nd sort, per lb	0	10	0
Sago, per seer	0	1	6
GRAIN—			
Wheat, 1st sort, per phurra	4	12	0
Do. 2nd sort, per phurra	4	4	[illegible]
Do. 3rd sort, per phurra	3	12	[illegible]
Gram, Jambooser per phurra	2	[illegible]	0
Do. Ghautee, per phurra	3	[illegible]	0
Do. Dall, per phurra	4	0	0
Cooly (Horse Gram), per phurra	2	8	0
Ooreed Ghoghary	3	10	0
Do. Dall, per phurra	5	0	0
Mutt, Ghautee, per phurra	2	12	0
Do. Cutch, per phurra	3	12	0
Bajree, Ghautee, per phurra	3	0	0
Do. Bhownuggur, per p[illegible]	4	12	0
Rice, Jerasal, 1st sort, per phurra	6	8	0
Do. 2nd sort, per phurra	5	8	0
Do. common, per phurra	4	4	0
Do. Bengal, 1st sort, per phurra	5	8	0
Do. 2nd sort, per phurra	4	6	0
Paddy, or Rice in husk, 1st sort, per phurra	1	12	0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per phurra	1	4	0
Barley (new), per phurra	2	0	0
Do. (old), per phurra	1	14	0
Oats, per phurra	5	8	0
Jowaree or Cholum or Jonaloo, per phurra	2	8	0
Linseed, per phurra	4	4	0
Maize, per phurra	2	8	0
Moong, per phurra	4	0	0
Do. Dall, per phurra	5	0	0
Mussoor, per phurra	3	4	0
Do. Dall, per phurra	3	6	0
Nachni or Raggy, per phurra	2	0	0
Peas, per phurra	3	4	0
Toor, per phurra	3	0	0
Do. Dall, 1st sort, per phurra	6	0	0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per phurra	4	4	0
Wal Beans, of sorts, per phurra	2	12	0
Warree or Veragoo, per phurra	3	0	0
Kong, per phurra	2	10	0

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 17th May, as compared with that for the 10th May:—

LIABILITIES.	May 10. Rs.	A.	P.	May 17. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	46,56,361	15	0	46,56,364	15	0
Treasury Balance	2,07,39,538	11	7	1,97,54,952	8	11
Other Deposits	2,89,03,288	9	3	2,69,43,587	11	2
Bank Post Bills, &c.	2,93,846	5	0	2,04,679	11	10
Sundries	19,77,535	6	3	20,74,798	11	0
Rs.	7,65,76,813	15	1	7,66,34,381	9	11

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	63,90,811	8	0	63,69,855	8	6
Other authorized Investments	12,11,600	8	0	10,82,645	8	6
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	1,19,47,951	3	7	1,14,13,960	2	11
Credits on do.	83,71,371	4	0	87,14,635	10	3
Bills discounted	2,33,18,561	11	6	2,45,12,881	12	0
Balances with other Banks	6,95,607	11	9	7,90,997	11	11
Bullion	2,791	6	6	2,332	6	6
Dead Stock	11,31,977	8	5	11,31,098	11	2
Stamps	12,168	14	3	11,830	2	2
Sundries	6,40,359	8	5	6,87,128	8	5
Cash at Head Office	79,15,451	4	3	81,68,558	8	5
Do. at Branches	1,16,50,415	5	5	1,01,86,401	2	8
Rs.	7,65,76,813	15	1	7,66,34,381	9	11

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.
For list of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

PERRIER JOUET'S
"B" BRAND
CHAMPAGNE.
IN MAGNUMS, QUARTS AND PINTS.
APPLY TO
LYON & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY PRESIDNCY.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

CHAMPAGNE	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per doz. pints.
Ernest Irroy's Carte d'Or	Rs. 55 0	Rs 58 0
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	„ 52 0	„ 54 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	„ 58 0	„ 60 0
Dry Elite Choix Champagne	„ 46 0	..
First Quality Dry	„ 38 0	...
From Messrs. Deutz and Geldermann Ay-en-Champagne.		
Goldlack, extra	Rs. 44 0	„ 47 0
STILL HOCKS.		
From J. M. Pabstmann, Sohn, Mayence.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	„ 16 0	„ 19 0
Geisenheimer	„ 17 0	„ ...
Leibfrauenmilch	„ 21 0	„ 24 0
Steinwein	„ 21 0	„ ...
Hochheimer Berg	„ 25 0	„ 28 0
Rudesheimer	„ 25 0	„ 28 0
Marcobrunner	„ 28	„ 31 0
FRENCH WHITE WINES.		
From A. Dupille, Macau Medoc.		
Juterne	Rs. 20 0	...
PORT WINES.		
From J. W. Burmester, Oporto.		
Good Old Red Port	Rs. 19 0	...
Fine „ „	„ 22 0	—
Very fine „ „	„ 27 0	...
Most particular Preserved Old Red Port	„ 38 0	...
CLARETS.		
From Messrs. H. & C. Balaresque, Bordeaux.		
Chateau de Fraude	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julien Medoc	„ 14 0	..
Les Canons	„ 16 0	18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	„ 18 0	—
Chateau Leoville	„ 19 0	...
Chateau Le Roc St. Estephe	„ 21 0	—
Chateau Lafitte	„ 23 0	...
Chateau Mauvesin	„ 27 0	...
From Munzer & Fils.		
Haut Canon	Rs. 15 0	..
Margaux Medoc	„ 17 0	..
Chateau Larose	„ 28 0	..
From A. Dupille, Macau Medoc.		
Listrac Medoc	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 2 0
Cru de Barreyre	„ 16 0	...
From J. Roemer & Sohn, Wien.		
Hungarian Claret	Rs. 17 0	..
Chateau Roemer	„ 16 0	...
From Franz Scarvasy.		
Carlowitzer	Rs. 12 0	„ 14 0
From Brandenburg Freres, Bordeaux.		
St. Julien, Star Label	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
„ Red Bar	„ 12 0	„ 14 0
Chateau Larose	„ 20 0	„ 22 0
BRANDY AT REDUCED PRICES.		
E. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	Rs. 21 0	
Cognac, Fine Champagne Red Bars { Munzer-fils. }	„ 25 0	
Cognac, Gold labels, Gold capsules	„ 27 0	
Cognac, Gold labels, Blue capsules	„ 30 0	
Vieux Cognac fine Champagne	„ 35 0	
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy***	„ 37 0	
BURGUNDY.		
From A. Dupille, Macau Medoc.		
Volnay	Rs. 21 0	
Chambertin	„ 28 0	
WHISKY AT REDUCED PRICES.		
Thistle Blend Whisky ***	Rs. 25 0	
„ „ „ *	„ 23 0	
Ben Cruachan's Blend *	„ 21 0	

BEER.	Per doz. qts	Per doz. pts.
Bavarian Export Beer	Rs. 6 0	Rs. 3 8
Romford Light Bitter Beer in Champagne bottles	„ 5 4	„ ...
Antone Dreher's Vienna Beer	„ 6 0	„ 4 0
Marburg's Pilsener Beer	„ 5 4	„ 3 4
Grimm's „ „	„ 5 0	..
ITALIAN WINES.		
Vino Basola	Rs. 16 0	..
Vino Barbera	„ 15 0	..
Vino Grignolino	„ 15 0	..
SUNDRIES.		
Italian Vermouth (Torino)	Rs. 16 0	..
Vin Marasque a case of 24 Bottles	„ 40 0	..
Finest Kummel	„ 30 0	...
Gin—Boord and Son's Old Tom	„ 15 0	...
Chartreuse, Yellow	„ 63 0	...
Finest Italian Vermouth	„ 18 0	..
Swiss Cheese in tins from lbs. 19 to 29	Rs. 0 11	per lb.
Best Swiss Honey in tins of 2 lbs.	„ 2 4	per tin.

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

		Rs. a
Danish Butter, finest	per 1 lb. tin	1 4
Italian Butter, finest, extra quality	½ lb. tin at	0 9
	1 do.	1 0
	2 do.	1 12

From Bush, Barnewitz & Co., Wolfenbuttel.

	Per Large Tin	Per Small Tin
Asparagus	Rs. 2 8	Rs. 1 8
Asparagus, middle size	„ 2 0	„ ...
Celery	„ ...	„ 0 10
French Beans	„ ...	„ 0 10
Young Cut Beans	„ —	„ 0 10
Young Peas I.	„ ..	„ 0 12
„ „ II.	„ ..	„ 0 10
Peas for Soup	„ —	„ 0 12
Young Carrots	„ ..	„ 0 10
Spinage in Water	„ ..	„ 0 10
Small Sausages	„ —	„ 1 8
Smoked Sausages	„ ..	„ 1 8

TERMS—
Net cash, no discount.
No order for less than one original package of Wines, Beer, &c. (Provisions excepted) will be executed.
Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on all accounts, after three months.

VOLKART BROTHERS.
Rampart Row.
Bombay, April 22, 1887.

FOR SALE,
AT
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

JUST UNPACKED a Bran New English-built Canoe LANDAU, with Patent Heads and Font and Back Lights, suitable for one or pair horses A Bran New English-built MAIL-PHAETON, with Ladies' raised Back Rest and Double Folding Sliding Steps, both by "L. Fulker," of Salisbury.

An English-built Circular-fronted Miniature BROUGHAM, by "Kesterton."

And a Madras-built MAIL-PHAETON, in good order, both belonging to Sir W. Wedderburn, Bart.

And also one English-built single-seated BROUGHAM, by "Thorn," belonging to Dr. H. Cook.

Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY
ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotelkeepers, Merchants, Traders and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in English or any of the Native Languages at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet, will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.
For further particulars apply to the Manager of the Gazette Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

BANKS

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL	£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.

LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital	$7,500,000
Reserve Fund	$4,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$7,500,000

London Bankers—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld.

Bombay—Interest Allowed
On Current Deposit Accounts, at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 500 and upwards but not exceeding Rs. 100,000.
On Fixed Deposits :—
For 6 months, at 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, at 4½ per cent. per annum.
Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

F. de BOVIS
Agent.
Offices of the Corporation, Church-gate-street, Bombay
December 12, 1885.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED

Capital—£1,000,000.
Reserve Fund—£200,000.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNT are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

CARIMBHOY JEEWAJEE,
GENERAL MERCHANT.

SUPPLIER OF PUBLIC WORKS, MUNICIPALITY AND RAILWAY REQUISITES.
CARPENTERS', ENGINEERING, & SMITHS' TOOLS
RULES—BOX, IVORY, AND STEEL.
TAPES—METALLIC, LINEN, AND STEEL.
LEVELS—WOOD, BRASS, AND IRON.
CHUBB'S PADS AND BOXES LOCKS
GARDEN IMPLEMENTS AND PUMPS.
HOLLOWARE AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS. &c., &c., &c.,
DOOR FIXTURES AND FASTENINGS, IN ALL VARIETIES.
10, LOHAR CHAWL, BOMBAY.

DR. DE ROOS'
CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the faculty as incurable and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from langour and relaxation, as also all persons going to the East or West Indies, should provide themselves with this important article of health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion, renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s. per bottle. The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURES, &c.

DR. DE ROOS'
COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder and diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organ generally.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages 1s., 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s. and 33s.

THE MOST WONDERFUL PILLS IN THE WORLD
DR. DE ROOS'
PILULÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS

Which speedily, and almost magically, remove pain and disease of whatever nature, restore cheerfulness to the spirits, vigour to the body, and strengthen all the organs on which health and life depend; they do not contain a particle of mercury, but are purely vegetable; and for all affections of the liver, flatulency, bile, sick headache, diziness, loss of appetite, lowness of spirits, the sensations of fullness at the pit of the stomach, pains between the shoulders, and the distress arising from indigestion and general debility they will be found of unexampled efficacy. They act mildly on the bowels without pain or griping, impart strength to the stomach, promote a healthy action of the liver, clear the skin, remove shallowness and pimples, purify the blood, brace the nerves, and marvellously invigorate the whole system. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s. and 33s. per box.

Every package of Dr. De Roos' preparations bears the British Government Stamp with the words—"Walter De Roos, London," in White Letters on a Red Ground, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners, without which none can possibly be genuine. Dr. De Roos' world-famed medicines may be obtained of Messrs. Treacher & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona; Cooper, Madon & Co., (Limited), Bombay and Poona; B Phillips & Co., Bombay & Poona; H. A. Geyer & Co., Bombay; Barrie & Co., Madras; West & Co., Madras; West, Brigade Road, Bangalore; Lyall, Allahabad; B. G. Mathoor, Medical Agency, Pepulmundee, Agra; Dooly Sing and Lall Sing, Delhi and Ajmere; Bathgate & Co., Calcutta; Smith, Stanistreet & Co., Calcutta; Peake, Allen & Co., Lucknow; Ball, Hobson & Co., Umballa; Maitland & Co., and Hudson & Co., Colombo; and all the principal Merchants in India.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The public are respectfully informed that Dr. De Roos' Pills are not sold in *loose* quantities, but only in packages, at the aforementioned prices. Intending purchasers are specially cautioned not to be deluded into buying *so-called* "Guttæ Vitæ" or "Renal Pills," but in every case specially to ask for (and accept no other but) Dr. De Roos' "Guttæ Vitæ" or Dr. De Roos' "Renal Pills."

IMPORTANT TO YOUNG MEN.—Debilitated and nervous sufferers should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Roos, on secret abuses, nervous debility, depression of spirit and confirmed melancholy too frequently traceable to certain pernicious habits acquired in early life. Price one Rupee of any of the Agents for Dr. De Roos' Medicines.

SHIRTS FOR THE HOT WEATHER.

OUR SPECIAL WHITE DRESS SHIRTS for the Hot season are strongly recommended. The bodies are of thin Cambric and finest linen fittings.

White Long Cloth finest Linen Fronts, Cuffs and Collars attached (any shape), per ½ dozen	Rs. 36 0
The New Season's Patterns in French Cambric, a capital Shirt for morning wear, ½ doz.	„ 33 0
The Long Cloth Shirts for wear under Uniform with Linen Cuffs, ½ dozen	„ 24 0
White Silk and Wool, very thin Texture, Collars attached, ½ dozen for	„ 54 0
Silk and Wool in neat stripes and checks, 6 for	„ 54 0
Ceylon Flannel, thin, cool and unshrinkable, 6 for	„ 42 0

PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.

N.B.—A Register kept of all Measurements for future reference.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., Ld.,
SHIRT-MAKERS AND HOSIERS,
BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

THE
INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE
FOR MAY 1887,
CONTAINING ALL THE
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS,
WITH
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA & ABROAD
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATIONS,
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES,
BULLOCK TRAINS & TRANSIT COMPANIES
AND THE
ROUTES BETWEEN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS OF NORTHERN CENTRAL, SOUTHERN, AND WESTERN INDIA.
WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA,
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES,
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION RS. 5.
Postage Free.

Corrected up to the last day of going to press, and published on the 1st of every month at the Bombay Gazette Office.

☞ The Guide for May has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette."

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S COGNACS,

SHIPPED in five qualities, each older and more mature than the generality of Brandies shipped to India.

Four stars..Rs. 41-0. Three stars..Rs. 36-0.
Two stars... „ 33-0. One star ... „ 30-0.
Monogram Rs. 27-0.

A parcel of sample bottles forwarded on receipt of Post Office Order.
The Brandies are supplied in Wood and in Jars containing two and four gallons.

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Is the only Patent Medicine of the kind or name awarded Certificate of Merit at the Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-4; and the only trade Mark—"PHOSPHODYNE"—Registered and Protected under the Trade Marks Act, 38 and 39 Vic. 91. Certified by the Registrar of Trade Marks, London.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

For TWENTY-FIVE YEARS has maintained its world-wide reputation as the ONLY SAFE, RELIABLE, PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the system dependent upon the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

It Cures Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
Cures Kidney and Liver Complaints.
Cures all Disorders of the Blood.
Cures Depression and Loss of Appetite.
Cures Consumption and General Debility.
Checks all Wasting of the Vital Forces
From whatever Cause arising.

The EFFECT of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its Kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is REALLY MARVELLOUS.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE,

Whilst Pleasant to the Taste and Agreeable to the Stomach, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood, and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles. Its energising effects are shown from the First Day of its administration by a remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort to which the Patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. The Bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, the Skin clear and healthy, and the Hair acquires strength showing the importance of its action in the Organs of Nutrition.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Actually creates New Nervous Fluid and Brain Matter by supplying the Blood with its Electric Life Element Phosphorous, "*the very Core and Centre of the Brain itself*;" and kindles afresh the Fire of Life from the Sole of the Foot to the Crown of the Head.

The unequalled Curative Properties of this Preparation has spread its fame throughout every Nation and Country in the World as the only medicine of real efficacy for Renovating Broken-down Constitutions. Restoring the fullest and most Vigorous Conditions of Robust Health and Manhood under every circumstance, and at very age, by nourishing, fertilizing, and developing all the powers of every necessary part of the human organization, thus ensuring a sound and permanent restoration of the impaired organs wherever a deficiency of natural vigour has for years existed, so that all the duties of life may be pursued with Confidence and Pleasure.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE.

Thousands of unimpeachable Testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities, prove conclusively the verdict universal that in the world of scientific research no other Phosphoric Preparation has received such exalted praise and distinguished recognition.

The very remarkable cures effected by Dr. Lalor's PHOSPHODYNE has induced numbers of Physicians to prescribe and use it in their own families, and in several of the London Hospitals.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d and 11s., by all Chemists and Druggists throughout the World.

Full Printed Directions for the guidance of Patients in the Self-Treatment of the above Diseases are enclosed with each Bottle.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT
DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE
LABORATORY.
HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, N. W.

BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS.—*NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS* every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp with the words DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England, engraved thereon. The great Popularity of DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has raised up Miserable Imitations in India and the Colonies, made up from cheap, useless Drugs by Ignorant Pretenders. See that the above words are on the Government Stamp before you purchase, and thus avoid dangerous consequences by the use of Spurious Imitations.

AGENTS—TREACHER & CO.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

NOTICES.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5, Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

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BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other Insects are destroyed by Keating's Insect Powder, which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals. In exterminating Beetles the success of this Powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application. Ask for and take no other than "Keating's Powder," as imitations are noxious, and fail in giving satisfaction. Sold by all Chemists in bottles.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

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Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT
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In OVER BRAIN WORK, MELANCHOLIA, EPILEPSY, HYSTERIA, NEURALGIA, LOSS of NERVE POWER, and other Manifestations of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION PHOSPHORUS IS INVALUABLE.

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PREPARATIONS OF PHOSPHORUS are made according to Dr. Kirby's Formulæ, and it is admitted that in NO OTHER FORMS can PHOSPHORUS be administered so safely or effectually, Syrups and all Liquid Preparations being either INERT or DANGEROUS. The following combinations are largely prescribed —

IN NERVOUS DEBILITY, SCIATICA AND NEURALGIA PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS GIVE SPEEDY RELIEF.

This valuable combination of two powerful tonics is a very useful restorative, and is found most beneficial in the treatment of diseases of a low type in CONVALESCENCE from FEVERS and other acute exhausting diseases. As a tonic and antiperiodic it is largely used in India in some stages of fevers and to counteract the exhausting influence of the excessive heat of the climate

IN LOSS OF NERVE POWER.
PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE AND STRYCHNIA PILLS ARE INVALUABLE

as also in all cases of MAL-NUTRITION, whether the consequence of acute diseases, such as FEVERS, BLOOD POISONING or result of OVERWORK, DISSIPATION, Indulgence in ALCOHOLIC STIMULANTS or excess of any kind, and in cases of WAKEFULNESS, FEEBLENESS of MEMORY, GIDDINESS and TREMBLING of the VOLUNTARY MUSCLES on EXERTION and some forms of SKIN DISEASE.

EARLY DECAY OF MENTAL VIGOUR AND PREMATURE OLD AGE.

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after the acute symptoms have subsided
PHOSPHORUS and CANTHARIDES PILLS act very beneficially, as also in ATONY or PARALYSIS OF THE BLADDER, producing INCONTINENCE of URINE.

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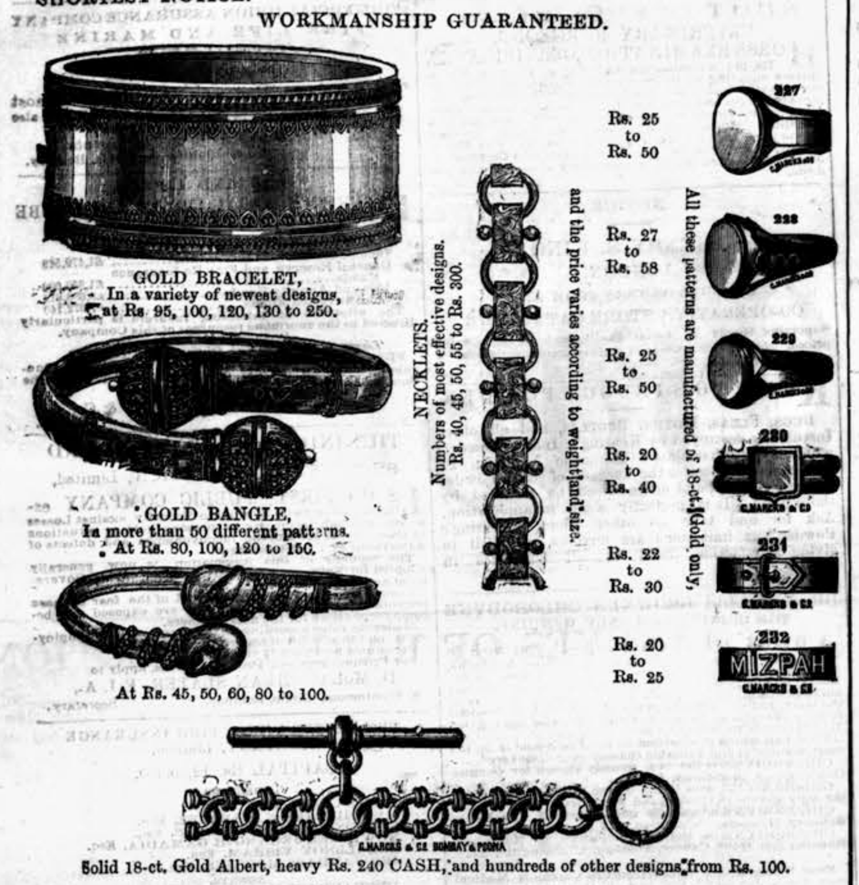

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Ask for LEA and PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

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To hold	Valve Bott.	Acme Bott.	Codd's Bott.
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7 ,,	23/	17/6	17/
10 ,,	24/	18/6	18/
12 ,,	25/	19/6	19/
14 ,,	25/	19/6	19/
16 ,,	26/	20/6	20/

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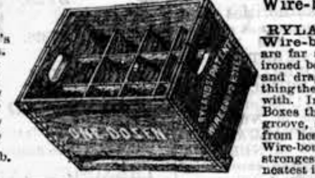

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WITH

KNAP'S PATENT INDESTRUCTIBLE METALLIC JOINTS.

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white and sound teeth, perfect freedom from decay, a healthy action of the gums, and delightfully fragrant breath can best be obtained by discarding gritty tooth powders and acid washes and using daily

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No other Odonto is genuine.

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GOLD MEDAL, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884

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WE HAVE NOT VARIED THE QUALITY ONE IOTA, NOR SHOULD WE HAVE, WITHOUT COMPULSION MADE ANY ALTERATION IN LABEL.

CAUTION.—Owing to the popularity of our Whiskey, fraudulent imitations of our Label are not uncommon, and these are placed on bottles containing the most objectionable liquid. So that our Friends and the Public will do well to ascertain that our TRADE MARK appears engraved on CORKS, CAPSULES, and LABELS as per sketch above.

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WE strongly recommend the CLOCKS described below (specially manufactured to our own design and order) as most durable and excellent timekeepers, and eminently adapted for Office and Railway platform use in India.

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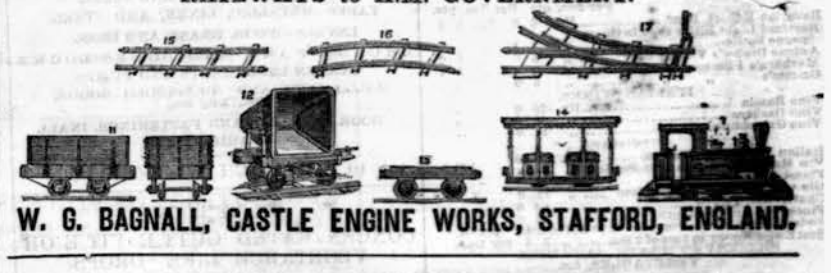

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HARNESS COMPOSITION (Waterproof) IN CONSTANT USE FOR 50 YEARS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED KINGDOM.	**EBONITE BLACKING** (Waterproof) FOR BOOTS, SHOES, HARNESS AND ALL BLACK LEATHER ARTICLES.
SADDLE PASTE (Waterproof).	**JET BLACK OIL** FOR HARNESS.
HARNESS LIQUID or Self-shining Jet.	**POLISHING PASTE** FOR CLEANING METALS.

Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers,

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